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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	12th Oct.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	19th „
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	26th „
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd Nov.
B.V.L. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	9th „
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th „
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	23rd „
B.L. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	30th „
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	7th Dec.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th „
B.V.L. SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	21st „
B.L. PENINSULAR	5287	R. G. Murray	28th „
			1896.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	4th Jan.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	11th „
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	18th „
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S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 15th October, at 10 a.m. calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, about the 10th October, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

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S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, about the 16th October, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

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Further particulars regarding terms of sale, etc., can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

J. L. L. MACGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.
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A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENDERS will be received up to noon on WEDNESDAY, 16th October, for the execution of various Works in connexion with the ERECTION of a BULK OIL INSTALLATION, at Mody Bay South Reclamation, as per plans and specifications to be seen at the office of the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, October 9th, 1895.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

FOR SALE, about 3,000 empty KEROSENE OIL CASES with 2 Tins in each, now lying in the Goods Shed, Victoria Terminus, where the same may be inspected on application.

Tenders, for any number, made on the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned), will be received by the Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 16th instant, after which hour no offer will be taken.

Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs, 100 as security for due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which will entail forfeiture without the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 9th October, 1895.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAILTY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 24th Day of October, 1895, for Works in Pipe Sewers, Manholes, Automatic Flush Tanks and Metal Vent Shafts in and for a portion of the Mazgaon Sewerage District.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. Two thousand and five hundred to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further paymen to make the total deposit equivalent to 5 per cent, on the estimated Contract amount, less the cost of articles to be supplied by the Commissioner under the Contract, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner.

C. A. JAMES, A. M. INST., C.E.,
Acting Special Drainage Engineer.
Special Drainage Engineer's Office, Bombay, 9th Oct., 1895.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 457 OF 1895.

KAIKHUSHRU NUSSERWANJI BHADURJI, of Bombay, Parsee, residing at Ridge, Walkeshwar, outside the Fort, and DWARKADAS DHARAMSEY, also of Bombay, Hindu, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay..Plaintiffs.

VS.

(1.) FAZALBHAI VISHRAM, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Merchant, residing at Breach Candy.
(2.) GORDHANDAS KHATAOO, of Bombay, Hindu, residing at Breach Candy.
(3.) JAVERILAL UMIASHANKER YAJNIK, also of Bombay, Hindu, residing at Cawasji Patel Tank Road.
(4.) S. M. MOSES, of Bombay, Jewish Merchant, residing at Malabar Hill.
(5.) W. M. MACAULAY, of Bombay, European Inhabitant, residing at Malabar Hill, and
(6.) COWASJI HORMASJI, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Chira Bazar, Directors of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, a Joint Stock Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act 1866, having its Registered Office, at Albert Buildings, Fort ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the provisions of Section 30 of the Code of Civil Procedure Notice is hereby given to all the Policy-holders and Share-holders of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, that the abovenamed Plaintiffs filed this suit in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on the 27th day of September, 1895, on behalf of themselves and other the Policy-holders of the said Company against the Defendants, the Directors of the Company abovenamed, praying among other things :—

(1.) That it may be declared that the threatened payments or distribution among the Share-holders of the said Company of the sum of Rs. 15,000 as dividend for 1894, is ultra vires and illegal and contrary to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and in violation of the rights of the Plaintiffs and other Policy-holders in the said Company.
(2.) That the Defendants may be restrained by Injunction from paying or distributing among the Share-holders of the said Company the said sum of Rs. 15,000 and from acting contrary to the Memorandum and Articles of Association aforesaid and in the alternative that the Defendants may be decreed to repay the amount that may be paid or distributed among the Share-holders as dividend for 1894 in excess of the amount properly payable to them.
(3.) That the first and second Defendants may be decreed to pay the sums improperly paid away to the Share-holders during the years 1893 and 1894 as dividends for the years 1892 and 1893 respectively.
(4.) That the Defendants may be ordered to pay the costs of the suit.
(5.) And that the Plaintiffs may have such further or other relief as the nature of the case might require.—Dated this 3rd Day of October, 1895.

J. W. ORR,
Prothonotary.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
The 4th Day of October, 1895.
Messrs. BHAISHANKER & KANGA,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of PREMABAI, widow of VASSONJI VALJI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Deceased.

LUKHMIDAS WALJI and JETHABHOY RUTTONSEE, on behalf of the minor daughter of the Deceased..Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 7th Day of October, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-five, and in the Fifty-ninth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
The 7th Day of October, 1895.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL, DAMODAR & JAMSETJI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s
CHAMPAGNE.

Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 79 and Pints Rs. 42 per doz.
"For India" „ Rs. 79 „ Rs. 42 „

For these Cream of Champagnes
Apply to

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44, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.

LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT, per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death ; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement ; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement ; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement ; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from

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Chief Agents

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay

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"LA TORRE," a natural Solera, is a Dry Wine, combining great Flavor with Delicacy of Bouquet.

Rs. 27-10, CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share holders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 11th October, 1895, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business :—

To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1895.

To declare a Divedend.

To Elect Directors in place of those retiring, but who are elegible for re-election.

To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 30th September, 1895.

N B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from Friday, the 4th, to Friday, the 11th proximo, both Days inclusive.

SNOWFLAKE OIL.

AS we understand that KEROSINE OIL with the figure of a Lamp branded on the Boxes is shortly to be imported into Bombay from Calcutta, we beg to draw the attention of the Public to the fact that SNOWFLAKE OIL, besides having a Lamp in the Brand, also has the words, "SNOWFLAKE and 150°," on both the Tins and Boxes. None other is Genuine.

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York.
Bombay, 20th September, 1895.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS to the SIRDAR KHAN BAHADOOR PUDUMJEE PESTONJEE MEMORIAL FUND are requested to send in the amount of their Subscriptions either to the Bank of Bombay Head Office or to the Branch in Poona.

DORABJEE DADABHOY BOOTTEE,
COOPERSWAMY N. MOODLIAR,
FRAMJEE DORABJEE GHASWALLA,
ABDULLA A. WAHED,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

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CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL.......... Fcs. 200,000,000 =£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000 =£1,600,000

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CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS
BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers,
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WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
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Alexandria. St. Petersburg. Madrid. Brussels. Constantinople.
Cairo. Moscow. Barcelona. Geneva. Smyrna.
Port Said. Odessa. Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Charges on withdrawal, a fee of ½ per cent. Collects Interest or Dividends at ½ per cent., but if remitted in the Bank's drafts, no commission charged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest at 1 per cent. pe annum on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposit for 12 months at 3 per cent. p. a.
for 6 months at 2½ per cent. p. a.

General Banking Business transacted.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND................ £160,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..................................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund......................................$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

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SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, and Interest is at present allowed as under :—

12 Months .... 3½ per cent.
6 Months .... 2½ per cent.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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Agent.
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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..........Yen 6,000,000 = Rs 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.................. 4,500,000 = „ 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND ....„ 3,928,000 = „ 78,56,000

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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
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Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March 1895.

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PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses :—

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PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

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BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

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BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
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THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. ; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA ; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger ; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands ; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand ; or of one foot ; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*____________________

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

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HEALTH HAS BEEN RESTORED, ENERGY REGAINED, AND LIFE PROLONGED, IN THOUSAS OF CASESND BY THE USE OF THE

PHOSPHORUS COMPOUNDS
PREPARED BY
H. & T. KIRBY & CO., LD., LONDON.

THE ONLY FORM KNOWN TO BE A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE, AND CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED BY MEDICAL MEN IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Twenty-five Years' Experience has established the Fact that these Pills supply the MOST EFFECTUAL MEANS of administering SAFELY and SUCCESSFULLY

THE ONLY REMEDY FOR LOSS NERVE POWER,

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, AND MENTAL DEPRESSION, ARISING FROM OVERWORK, WORRY, EXCESS, CLIMATIC and other DEPRESSING CAUSES.

These PILLS ARE TAKEN WITH GREAT BENEFIT in Malarial Neuralgias, and incapacity for Intellectual or Business Work, as they rapidly restore Physical Vigour and Mental Activity.

The following have a large application. Those numbered 6 and 9 are taken with great advantage to STIMULATE THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. They operate as real NUTRIENT TONICS, giving increase of power in all cases of loss of Mental and Physical Vigour.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 6.

Nux Vomica in combination with Phosphorus is a very potent medicine, acting as a tonic both on the brain and spinal cord. It is useful in cases of cerebral and spinal debility, atonic dyspepsia, lowness of spirits, and habitual constipation, general ill-health (*below par*), commonly arising from overwork.

PHOSPHORUS NUX VOMICA, AND IRON PILLS, No. 13.

IRON is added to the combination with Nux Vomica for persons who are anæmic. It is especially beneficial in Neuralgia and other manifestations of nervous exhaustion occurring in feeble, bloodless (anæmic) persons.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.

These carry the usual dose of Phosphorus only. They are taken as a nutrient tonic with great advantage in all cases manifesting Loss of Nerve Power from over excitement and excessive activity of the brain when Iron or Quinine cannot be given.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS, No. 34.

These are made with the Extract of the "True" Damiana Plant, the properties of which are well known. It is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when given as a remedy for Loss of Power. Formula No. 36 contains Nux Vomica also, and is therefore a more powerful combination.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 9.

(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine.)

This is a combination of the most powerful Nerve Tonics known. Iron, like Phosphorus, is a normal constituent of the blood, the health always suffering when either of these elements are deficient. These Pills are beneficial in all cases of poorness of blood and want of nerve power, especially in that feeble condition of body and mind induced by dissipation and excesses of various kinds. In Melancholia, Mental Depression, Failure of Energy and Business Capacity, and other morbid conditions indicating permature old age they are powerfully restorative. They are exceedingly energizing and strength-giving, and a valuable remedy for convalescents from Fever and other exhausting diseases.

PHOSPHORUS AND CANTHARIDES PILLS, No. 20.

These Pills operate as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs producing no irritation of the gastro-intestinal organs. They are especially useful in premature failure of power induced by passive discharges due to debility. Also as a stimulating emmenagogue in obstinate cases of Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, and Atony of the Uterus. Formulal is a suitable "tonic for feeble anæmic females."

In Bottles, 3s., 5s., & 10s. each (English Money). The 10s. Bottle contains sufficient for 4 weeks. *Full Directions accompany each Bottle.*

N.B.—The only guarantee of the Genuineness of these Pills is our Trade Mark. SEE that this is intact.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS PILLS OFFERED AT LOW PRICES.

Appointed Agents :—Calcutta : BATHGATE & Co. Bombay : TREACHER & Co. ; PHILLIPS & Co. Poona TREACHER & Co. Allahabad : LYELL & Co. Lahore and Simla : PLOMER & Co. Umballa and Kasauli BALL, HOBSON & Co. Rangoon : DE SOUZA & Co. Karachi : MR. R. SHEPHERD.

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., LD.,
14, NEWMAN ST., LONDON, W

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys ; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Packages at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., by all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon, in *white* letters on a red ground, and thus avoid worthless imitations.

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WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary ; the aged and infirm ; the nervous and debilitated ; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

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Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels ; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—13½d., and 2s. 9d., per Box.

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DO not want different Machines for different work. Mr. Hollame, of Stamford Hill, London, says :—I have had a SINGER MACHINE from 13 to 14 years in constant use. I have done Mantles, Costumes, Carpets, and all kinds of work with it, and have spent on it for repairs 3s. 6d.

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The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
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The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
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The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000

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The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
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LAST BONUS declared at the rate of £1 10s. per cent. per annum on sum assured.

All the Advantages of Modern Practice offered.

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CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £34,000,000.

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OLD SECRETARIAT.
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Secretary.

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Who are desirous of effecting
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Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the
ORIENTAL
With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.

As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.

All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

It has the support of all races in India, European and Native.

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It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.

Moderate Premiums,
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FUNDS EXCEED ONE CRORE OF RUPEES.

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In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
Indian Banks.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 pr. ct.	1,455
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,345
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld, Mge	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10. p.c.	169
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	108,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44 to 45
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	700
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	52
Bellary S & W Co, Ld (Bellary)	371	00	all	9 per ct.	88
Bombay United	800	1,000	1,000	20	870
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	800	500	500	30	515
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	800	1,000	1,000	...	315
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Central India	1,000	500	500	60	1,800xd
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40	735
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40	935
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	800	800	500	35	695
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs15	730
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	615
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	892½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs. 25	500
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	425
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	580
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	555
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	760
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	860
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	705
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,275
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs. 30	495
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	60	1,305 xd
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Re. 30	500
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	700
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs. 10	207½xd
Jewraz Baloo	1,900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40	1,060 xd
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	800	1,000	1,000	20	375
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	790
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs45	835
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvd Rs. 10	253
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,080 xd
Madras United	350	1,000	1,080	100	3,070
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	N	420
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,625
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	170,xd
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 7	2,280
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250 50	250 50	dvd 4¼	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 2½	560
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½	500
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,415
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 50	775 xd
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,030 xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,335 xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,610
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	860
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs 12½	382½
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dv Rs 15	212½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	40
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	680
Sassoon and Alliance	2,000	400	500	dvd Rs30	860
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	600
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	30	740
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	505

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,200
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	352½
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs 12½	150xd
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	140
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	190
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	325 xd
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,145
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	84 xd
Fort	150	8,500	500	30	1,050
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	510 xd
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	43
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs 11	125
Khangaum	240	450	450	30	480
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	250
[illegible]ahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	600	500	53	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	92½xd
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	340
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	160
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	500xd
New Indian	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	127½ xd
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	460
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	90	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	1,956
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	550
Serab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	90
Surat City Press Co., Ld	375	200	all	16 12	200 210
Volkart	...	1,000	1	dvd Rs65	1,060xd

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	15 7½	375
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	127
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,750
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,450
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 1¼	60
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,650
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	11	225xd
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,80	350	350	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kamp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	342
Kurrachee Landing	800	500	800	30	200
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	8,500	100	100	Nil	..
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	150
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	52
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	168
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	7½	103
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	500
Scandy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,105
Thacker & Co	1,500	100	100	7	111xd
Telephone Co	9,200	25	100	dvd Rs1½	27½

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	guar.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,600
B.B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	520

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 27-13	Nom.
Gold Leaf	„ 28	„
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	„ 27-10	„
Do. do. new	„ 27-8	
Australia bar Gold	„ 27-11	
Bombay bar Gold	„ 27-10	
Sovereigns	„ 17-14	
Do. Dragons	„ 17-11	
Silver ?	„ 96	
Do. 17½	„ 96-2	
Carolus	„ 205-9	
Mexican	„ 190-6	
Franc Piece	„ [illegible]	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Hindostan Spinning and Weaving Company, Hummum Street, 3-30 p.m.
Gymkhana Golf, second round of Handicap.

Victoria Dock.—The steamer Letimbro left the dock on Tuesday, and the steamer Akbar yesterday.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Cutch Mandvie, per extra s.s. Amra, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Saturday, the 12th instant.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay, per extra s.s. Patna, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 11 a.m., on Saturday, the 12th instant.

Association Football—The return match between the Bombay Volunteer Rifles Football Club and the Esplanade Parsee Football Club, will be played on the Cooperage, this evening. The kick-off will be at 5 p.m.

The Eduljee Framjee Allbless Leper Home.—We are requested by Mr. D. I. D'Monte, honorary secretary and treasurer of the above home, to announce that Sir Jehanghier Cowasjee Jehanghier, Kt., has been pleased to become one of the honorary patrons of the institution, and has contributed Rs. 300 towards the Endowment Fund.

The Bagatelle Gambling Hell.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Stanford brought up on remand Sayid Sampoo, a billiard-room keeper, on the Kalbadevie Road, and charged him with causing hurt to Fazul Ismail, a Mahomedan, who said he had visited the accused's billiard-room on Thursday night for the purpose of gambling on the bagatelle table. On the representations of the parties concerned, the magistrate allowed the case to be compounded, and the accused was discharged.

Causing Hurt.—Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, disposed of the case in which Abdul Guffurkhan Kabuli stood charged with voluntarily causing hurt to Kassum Russool by means of a stick. Complainant had some animosity against one of his own trade, and he believed the accused, a budmash, was hired by him to assault complainant, when the latter was going along Memonwada Cross Road on the night of the 12th ultimo. The accused set up an *alibi*, and called witnesses to prove it. The magistrate could not accept the defence, and sentenced accused to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

Charge of Assaulting a Policeman.—At the Mazgaon Police Court, yesterday, a Eurasian, named Rockey Vears, and his mistress, Annie Durant, again appeared before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, to answer a charge of assaulting a policeman, named Govind Vithoba, at Gilder Street, on Sunday last. The facts of the case have already been reported. Both the accused pleaded not guilty, and alleged that they were assaulted by the policeman. They, however, called no evidence to support the statement. The magistrate remarked that the assault on the policeman was not only unprovoked, but very severe, and it was proved without a shadow of doubt. He convicted both the accused, and fined the first Rs. 30, and the second Rs. 15.

Assaulting a Woman.—At the Mazgaon Police Court, yesterday, Jairam Kondaji appeared before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by Jamnabai, a Hindu woman. Mr. Mir Aun Ali, barrister-at-law, appeared to prosecute. Mr. Aun Ali, in laying the facts of the case before his Worship, said that the accused was a relation of the prosecutrix. They were not on good terms with each other. There was a suit between the parties at Sholapur, which was decided in favour of Jamnabai. Since then great jealousy had existed between them. On the 30th ultimo, whilst Jamnabai was passing along Bellasis Road, she was accosted by the accused, who assaulted her without any provocation. The magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 5.

Solicitors' Examination.—An examination of articled clerks for the office of solicitors of the High Court was commenced at the Masters' office, yesterday, and will continue till Saturday afternoon next. The examiners were Mr. G. H. Farran, Master in Equity, Mr. E. B. Raikes, Acting Clerk of the Crown, and Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai, of Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga. One articled clerk, who came to the examination, withdrew immediately afterwards. The following five candidates went through the examination:—Mr. Ardashir Dadabhoy Ghandy, articled clerk to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy; Mr. Rustomjee Furdoonjee Moolla, articled clerk to Messrs. Naun and Hormusjee; Mr. Kaikhosroo Hormusjee Vakil, articled clerk to Messrs. Little and Co.; Mr. Balkrishna Venayek Agasker, articled clerk to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen; and Mr. Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Sookhia, articled clerk to Messrs. Little and Co.

Biography Popularised.—With the object of spreading a knowledge of the doings of well-known men, past or present, the Great Men Series Publishing Company are issuing card-board portraits and life-sketches of eminent men and women. The first number contains the portrait and life-sketch of the late lamented Rao Bahadur Nana Moroji; the second, that of Shivaji Maharaj, the Founder of the Great Maratha Empire; and the third, that of Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayan Mandlik. Future issues will consist of portraits and life-sketches of the late Mr. Justice Telang and Dr. Anandibai Joshi. It would have been well perhaps if the sense of proportion had been better observed, for without wishing to disparage in the slighest degree the talents and attainments of the late Mr. Nana Moroji and of Rao Saheb Mandlik, we cannot help remarking that it seems a little incongruous to sandwich the great Shivaji between a late Third Presidency Magistrate and a Government pleader.

The Alleged Curious Cheating case.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. William Dewis, appeared in the case in which he had charged Mr. George Simkinson, of Penn Laccom and Company, with cheating in respect of Rs. 2,000, and applied for leave to withdraw the charge on the stipulation that he should be permitted to institute fresh proceedings if necessary. The complainant admitted he was rather hasty in filing the information, and had now reasons to believe that his money was safe. He did not wish to proceed any further against the accused, and would not tender any more evidence against him. Mr. Furdunji Sorabji Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law, who appeared for the accused, said that the transaction was *bona-fide*, and had the case proceeded further he could have satisfied the court that his client belonged to a wealthy firm and had no intention of playing a fraud on the complainant as alleged. The magistrate allowed the charge to be withdrawn, a stipulation being made that complainant might, if necessary, institute fresh proceedings.

Selling Liquor without a License.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Tuesday, Abdulla Mahomed and three Mahomedan women, Sakina, Rehmatbi and Jaina, were charged by Mr. C. J. Clark, Abkari Inspector, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with committing a breach of the Abkari Act by selling a bottle of liquor to Cursetji Dadabhoy without a license from the Collector of Customs. Mr. DeSouza, pleader, defended the accused. It appeared from the facts laid before the magistrate that Sakina kept a house for women of ill-fame and sold beer to her visitors. The Inspector got scent of this, and sent the Parsee with a marked coin to purchase a bottle of beer. The Parsee accordingly purchased a bottle of beer, when the Inspector came up and arrested the accused. Mr. De Souza contended that the accused had not committed any offence. It was the custom of these women to treat their visitors with liquor, which of course was paid for by the visitors. If such a case were made penal, then the court would be flooded with cases of like nature, as in Kamatipura almost all the women sold beer to their visitors. The magistrate convicted Sakina, and sentenced her to pay a fine of Rs. 25, the rest of the accused being discharged.

Colonel R. G. Woodthorpe, who has been preparing his report at Bangalore since his return from work on the Mekong Buffer State Commission, proceeds to Simla this week, and at the end of the month goes home on two years' furlough—let us hope to put together the abundant notes and sketches a ready pencil, unusual powers of observation and a keen sense of humour have enabled him to collect in his various wanderings among the tribes of the north-west, north-east and east.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 33, Harringdon Road, London, England.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

PROFESSOR OXENHAM ON INDIAN EDUCATION.

Some of the native papers notice with pleasure the salient points in Professor Oxenham's lecture at Oxford to the University Extension Students on Indian education. The "Gujerati" considers the lecture is "welcome particularly in connection with one or two points. He was right in pointing out that the voluntary agency is doing a good deal for the advancement of education in India. The condensed report of his lecture shows that he is fully alive to the advantages of missionary schools and colleges; but connected as he was with the Deccan Education Society, he could not have forgotten the work of the institutions maintained by indigenous agency. From his long educational experience he was able to deny the charge of disloyalty and immorality sometimes brought against educated men, and very properly contended that if this indictment were correct, the educational policy of Government could not be too severely condemned. That agnosticism, indifferentism and even atheism are spreading in India as in European countries cannot be denied. But for that Government are not responsible. We are specially glad to find that Prof. Oxenham has once more given a lie direct to the statement that higher education in India is given gratis, and asserted that Indian under-graduates had to pay more, and not less than at Oxford in the shape of fees."

The "Indian Spectator" remarks that Professor Oxenham "is at least no supporter of the view that our Government is spending more than it ought either on primary and secondary, or on higher education. He is to be thanked for combating the idea that the British Government has made higher education unnecessarily cheap, and that it has thus brought it within the reach of men who had better remain without it. An ex-Principal of an Arts College could hardly take such a mercenary view of education. Expressing himself to be out of sympathy with those who would check higher education, Mr. Oxenham maintained that it was not cheaper in India than in Europe, for the fees were equally high, and that the difference between the cost of maintenance of Indian and European students was due only to the difference in the ways of the two. To this is to be added the difference in the income which equalizes the sacrifices the parents in India and Europe, have to undergo for the education of their sons."

THE POSITION OF INDIAN WOMEN.

The speech of Dewan Manibhai Jasbhai at the Dussera meeting at Madhav Baug has drawn the attention of several of the vernacular journals. According to the "Gujerati" it was in many respects a remarkable performance, full of shrewd observations and replete with foresight and wisdom. Says our native contemporary:—"There is one noteworthy point in Mr. Manibhai's address which we cannot help noticing here. Hindoos are often charged with want of respect and honour to the gentler sex, and even with something worse. We are, therefore, glad Mr. Manibhai showed in what graceful and effective manner the wise Manu enjoyed courtesy and toleration towards the fair sex. "Strike not with blossom," said the great law-giver, "a wife guilty of hundred faults." He further says—"Where females are honoured, gods are pleased; where females are not honoured, all ceremonies prove inefficacious." Surely in a community, whose law-giver has deprecated even the angry throw of a soft flower, and whose fair sex is always associated with religious ceremonies, cruelty and rudeness towards women can not exist to the extent some times portrayed by ignorant outsiders. Hindu women are still the masters of the affairs of the household, and under such a system ill-treatment and cruelty can not universally exist. There are of course very deplorable exceptions. But the heart of the community so well-known for its gentle and humane feelings is on the whole tender and sound, though outsiders, bred up in a different social and religious atmosphere, often fail to appreciate this truth."

MR. BHOWNUGGREE AND THE CONGRESS.

Most of the native papers flout Mr. Bhownuggree, M.P., for "the gross inconsistencies and ignorance" which he has shewn in his utterances on the Congress movement. The "Gujerati" is no admirer of Mr. Bhownuggree and says: "It is no use noticing once more his charge of sedition and disloyalty against the Congress and the educated natives of India, because it has so often been exploded that it deserves to be treated with the contempt it deserves. Elsewhere we have referred to Prof. Oxenham's views on the loyalty of educated Indians, and surely Mr. Bhownuggree's nonsense is not more worthy of consideration than the deliberate conviction of an experienced educationist well conversant with his pupils, young and old. It is utterly absurd and ridiculous to say that Mr. Bhownuggree is attacked in in the native press, simply because he is a Conservative. Even though he had been a Liberal and had as such given expression to wild charges against the Congress, we do not think it would have been possible to remain at peace with him. We must frankly say we cannot practise that kind of political and journalistic hypocrisy which can without protest gulp down his wholesale charges of sedition against the Congress and educated natives, and at the same time applaud him for his support of Mr. Maclean's inconsistent motion. Those who think that he has thus done a great service to India should have at least some regard for intellectual consistency."

DEWANS IN NATIVE STATES.

The rapid changes of Dewans in Native States causes surprise in the Native Press. The "Kaiser-i-Hind" wants to be enlightened as to the true cause or causes of these changes, remarking: "Only the other day Junaghad parted with Mr. Haridas Veharidas and appointed Mr. Panditji Shyamji in his place. And now we read of the Durbar having asked Mr. Shyamji himself to retire. Then, there is Mr. Manibhai, the Dawan of Baroda, who is virtually out of office, if not yet officially proclaimed to be so. Again, Indore seems to have had some serious differences with its Dewan. Either there is something radically rotten in these States which have constrained their respective Dewans to retire or resign or that the latter have failed to give satisfaction to their Princes. Or it may be that both reasons have contributed to bring about the same result. We think, therefore, that it is time that some one would endeavour to ascertain the facts from an altogether independent standpoint, and give them full publicity. We are sure a correct narrative might lead to some very radical and wholesome reforms in Native States which may prove of the greatest benefit to the Princes and their people alike. The constitution of many a principality is far from what it should be. On the other hand, there are Dewans and Dewans. The Dewan who is absolutely immaculate is as rare as the Dodo. And the same may be said of Political Agents. Were we to believe all the frightful stories which from time to time reach us from tolerably well-informed and reliable sources, we should lose all faith in the honesty and independence of these European and Native officials at Native courts."

THE RECENT DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

Touching the recent discussion in the Senate about the frequency of examinations and the evils arising therefrom, to which the Hon'ble Mr. Ranade drew the attention of his colleagues, the "Kaiser-i-Hind" thinks: "It would not be out of place if we recall to the public mind the emphatic protest made against similar evils in England about seven years ago. It would be in the recollection of the reader that the protest was embodied in an article headed Sacrifice of Education to Examination which appeared in the "Nineteenth Century" in 1838 signed by as many as 413 persons of enlightenment and influence, including university professors and college teachers. This article was supported by separate contributions from the pen of Professor Max Muller, Frederick Harrison and the late Professor Freeman. To these there were rejoinders from the opposite point of view by other distinguished literary gentlemen. Thus the "pros" and "cons" of the controversy were exhaustively threshed out with this net result, that the evils to which the protestants had drawn public attention were generally admitted. After referring to the "physical" evils of the system of examinations, these 413 signatories observed that there "stand equally serious evils of an intellectual and moral kind."

THROWING MUD AT THE AGA KHAN.

The "Monitor," the new Mahomedan paper, pleads in favour of the Aga Khan:—We trust that there are not many Mahomedans in India whose position implies education and common sense who will uphold Professor Ahmed of the Holkar College at Indore, or join with him in throwing mud at the Aga Khan by way of ingratiating themselves with that aristocratic but silly traveller, Lord Dunmore. The reply of his Highness to that Peer was dignified and fair, and we are waiting to see whether his Lordship will make the "amende honorable," which, as a gentleman and an Englishman, he should. The Aga Khan's family is respected by all sections of the Moslems of this Presidency, and great hopes are entertained on the future of the present occupant of the "gadi." He is enlightened and amiable, and is beginning to take that place in public life which his wealth, position, and education entitles him to. It is a shabby thing, therefore, for any Mussulman to attempt to smirch his fair name by bringing to light some silly old fables which may have been current about his predecessors, but which have long been buried in the oblivion they deserved.

At a public meeting of the residents of Dera Ghazi Khan city, on the 22nd ultimo, a memorial was adopted praying the Government to take prompt measures to protect the city against encroachments of the Indus by opening a railway line between Dera Ghazi Khan and Sakhi Sarwar, and preparing protective works with the stones which could be brought by it from Sakhi Sarwar, and a deputation was appointed to present the memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor.

Rowland's Odonto or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for Rowland's Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

ALLEGED MURDER AT RIPON ROAD.

The adjourned inquest touching the death of Nundoo, a Mahomedan woman, whose dead body was found in a chawl at Ripon Road, on the night of the 19th ultimo, with her throat cut, was held, yesterday, at the morgue, by the coroner. The inquiry was conducted in the presence of Moraddin Ro-hun, the husband of the deceased, who has been arrested for the murder. Superintendent Briscoe, assisted by Inspectors Ellis and Roshunalli, watched the proceeding on behalf of the police.

Mahomed Yusuf, the collector of the rent of the chawl in which the body of deceased was found, stated that he knew accused Moraddin, who rented a room in the chawl on the 30th August last, and paid one rupee in advance and promised to pay the balance after three or four days. At 6 p.m., that day, the accused came to the room with a woman. Four or five days after this witness demanded the balance of rent from the accused, who put him off from day to day. On the 18th of September last, one Mahomed Hussain, keeping a tea-shop, told the witness that his (Mahomed's) daughter died, and therefore the witness went to her funeral. About 2 p.m., the witness returned from the funeral, when the accused, Moraddin, asked him (the witness) to write a letter to his (accused's) mother at Benares. The witness penned a letter in Hindustani to his dictation and after finishing that, again demanded the balance of rent from him, which he promised to pay the next day. The accused then went away, and witness never saw him again before he was arrested. On the morning of the 19th September, witness went to the room of accused to ask for the money which was promised to be paid that day, but found the room locked from the outside. He again went there at noon, but at that time also he saw the doors locked up. At 6 p.m., witness went for the third time to see accused, but seeing the door locked, he became suspicious and peeped through a crevice in the door, when he saw a white "chudder" spread on the "moree." The witness informed his brother, Mahomed Yakub, of what he saw, and Mahomed, together with the witness and several others, went to the room and saw from the crevice in the door the white "chudder." The witness then informed a policeman of what he saw, who accompanied the witness, together with another policeman, to the room of the accused. Both the policemen also peeped through the door into the room. One of the policemen then took the witness to Inspector Ellis, near Jacob's Circle. A short time after Inspector Ellis, in company with Constable Todman, repaired to the place, and tried to open the lock with a duplicate key; but as they could not succeed they broke open the door when on removing the "chudder" witness saw the dead body of the deceased lying on the ground. Her throat was cut and life was extinct. There was a pool of blood on the ground. The body was dressed in a saree and a cholee. On Sunday, the 22nd ultimo, the accused, Moraddin, was taken to the chawl by the police when the witness identified him. The accused then, on being asked by Inspector Ellis, said that he had murdered the deceased with a knife, and that he had concealed the knife in the fire place under the ashes. The knife was recovered from that place.

Govind Khooma, a broomstick-seller, residing in the same chawl at Ripon Road, and who was one of the punch in whose presence the door was broken open, and who accompanied the policeman sent in search of the accused, was then examined. He identified the accused, who was arrested in a "Dharamsala" at Igatpura.

Dr. Sidney Smith, Surgeon to the coroner, who made an autopsy of the body, described the injuries and said that he was of opinion that the death was due to hemorrhage consequent on the wound on the neck. The wound could have been inflicted with such a knife as shown to him.

The inquiry was adjourned until Saturday next.

MUNICIPAL CORRUPTION AT JHANSI.

A series of cases relating to the alleged peculations of the municipal servants of Jhansi have been launched in the Criminal Courts of that district, and have excited considerable local interest. Those prosecutions have been started under the orders of Mr. Calnan, C.S., the officiating District Magistrate of Jhansi, and are being tried by Mr. H. J. Hoare, C. S., the Sub-divisional Officer of Lalitpur, who has been specially deputed to try these cases. The facts of these cases are singular. The first case that has been dragging its slow length along for the last four weeks is the one against Chitter Mal, late municipal clerk, now under suspension. It appears that Chitter Mal informed Mr. Walker, C.S., the Joint Magistrate of Jhansi, that he was in a position to prove that the superintendent and the daroga have been systematically guilty of corruption and that the "mahajans" books would show that entries have often been made in their names of payments which were either irregular or illegal, or made without consideration. Mr. Walker, who was also the Secretary to the Municipality, took up the enquiry and made some progress in it. After a time, however, about the 20th of August, the Collector made over this inquiry to the Tahsildar of Jhansi. The Tahsildar says that on receipt of the Collector's orders he went to Hardygunj, and there took his seat under a "nim" tree and called for the account books of the most respectable bankers and traders of the town. Moulvi Syed Husain, the Tahsildar, was imperfectly acquainted with the Hindi language in which the books were kept, and he had them examined by experts. According to him he confined his inquiry to the peculations of the officers of the Municipality alone, as that was his limited duty under the orders of the Collector. He reported at the conclusion of the inquiry that items of irregular payments have been found in the names of some of the officials of the Municipality among whom were the municipal clerk Chitter Mal, the daroga, Nur Mahomed, and the superintendent, Vilat Hussein. He made out lists of the entries against each of these three persons, and submitted separate reports about each of them, making out a general report also about all payments in excess of the authorized ones, in connection with municipal affairs. The Collector took these reports into consideration, and at once ordered the prosecution of Chitter Mal and Nur Mahomed. The Tahsildar reported that in the books of Mukundram Chidammi Lall for 1893-94 there appeared to be two entries in favour of Chitter Mal, one of Rs. 8 and the other of Rs. 4. The name Chitter Mal is not expressly mentioned in the said account books but the words through Munim Chitter are there. The agent of the firm to which these books relate explain these entries by saying that Chitter Mal had drafted an application for a refund of duty which application after being faired out had been presented to the Secretary of the Municipality and had been successful. On that Chitter Mal went to the said firm to borrow some money, and asked for Rs. 10 as a loan, Rs. 8 were given and entered as above. Sometime after Chitter Mal again went there, and asked for some more money as a loan. The munim was at first unwilling to make any further advances, but finally gave Chitter Mal Rs. 4 more. The munim further says that he often asked for the return of this money, though he had never entered these items in the list of the debts of the firm, as he knew fully well that they were irrecoverable. The other entry against Chitter Mal was in the books of Moolchand Agarchand. The entry is under Hindi date corresponding to the 13th of August 1894, and has thus been literally translated by the trying Magistrate. "I had a quarrel with the municipal people about the wall of my shop. They do not permit me to build it, hence I have filed a petition and some money expended; through Chitter Mal an order came permitting me to build my shop, and I paid Rs. 20 to Chitter Mal on this account." The Tahsildar further reported there were other entries in Chitter Mal's favour in the books of Nunne Khattre and Abdul Guny, but the present prosecution have left these completely out of account. The Magistrate has charged Chitter Mal under section 161, I P C, with reference to the entries in the books of Moolchand Agarchand and of Mukundram Chidammi Lal.

For the defence a host of witnesses have been summoned among whom are Mr. Calnan, Mr. Walker, the Tahsildar, and several others. The Tahsildar was examined at great length on the 1st of October, and the vakil for the defence got the court's permission to put to him a series of questions in the nature of cross-examination, although he was a witness called by the defence, as he was a manifestly hostile witness, being the virtual prosecutor in the case. It appears that both these firms, that of Moolchand and that of Chidammi Lal had produced their books in support of their income-tax objections in 1894, and the Tahsildar's duty was to examine and report on those books. He had on those occasions reported that those account books were furzi, or not genuine, that they were untrustworthy, and not to be relied upon. It appears further that the entry in Chitter Mal's name in Moolchand's books is a most unusual one, as it was not the practice of the "mahajans" to tell a small tale with each entry. On the 2nd of October, the defence called among others a mukhtar to prove certain statements that the gomasta of one of the firms had made a certain statement to him when he came to seek his advice. The mukhtar on being questioned on the point claimed his privilege under section 126 of the Indian Evidence Act. It was contended for the defence that this section did not apply to mukhtars, as it mentioned only four classes of legal practitioners, namely, barristers, attorneys, vakils, and pleaders, and the opinion of Mr. Justice Field in his notes on the Evidence Act was cited on the point in support of this contention. The learned Magistrate, however, was of opinion that he was bound in a criminal case by the definition of pleader as given in section 4 of the Code of Criminal procedure, and this definition included mukhtars. He therefore over-ruled the contention of the defence and disallowed the questions put to the mukhtar. The defence have not yet closed their case, and it has been adjourned to the 14th of October and the following days. The case against Nur Mahomed was to begin on 7th of October. Chitter Mal has filed a written defence in which he insinuates that the entries are fictitious, and made by his enemies to serve their own purposes, which he goes on to describe in considerable details.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 9TH OF OCTOBER, 1895.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·959	Calm	1	96·0	75·9	36	...	13·38	−12·25
Agra	29·967	Calm	2	98·5	66·3	43	...	20·25	−6·80
Cawnpore	29·990	Calm	2	95·8	6?·5	63	...	24·20	...
Allahabad	29·957	SSE	2	95·1	64·4	69	...	25·85	−10·13
Jhansi	29·970	W	2	98·1	68·7	34	...	28·27	−9·02
Jacobabad	29·953	Calm	4	101·5	64·6	48	...	2·28	−0·45
Karachi	29·963	Calm	...	95·5	68·9	61	...	4·09	−1·59
Jeypore	29·990	WSW	2	97·3	63·0	41	...	21·46	−5·08
Ajmere	30·019	Calm	1	94·5	61·9	57	...	23·21	+3·36
Deesa	29·955	NNE	7	98·8	67·5	38	...	13·76	−11·89
Ahmedabad	29·946	NNE	2	97·3	74·1	44	...	30·68	...
Bhuj	29·94	NNW	4	96·6	71·9	45	...	11·87	−1·71
Rajkot	29·947	NNE	5	95·8	65·8	71	...	17·36	−10·22
Veraval	29·918	Calm	19	85·6	73·2	56	...	14·96	...
Neemuch	29·999	ENE	3	92·8	61·7	35	...	25·20	−5·23
Indore	29·995	Calm	2	89·2	62·6	64	...	29·25	−3·22
Saugor	30·000	Calm	3	90·3	61·2	59	...	42·07	−3·00
Jubulpore	29·988	SE	2	90·4	59·8	61	...	50·96	−4·60
Hoshangabad	30·03	Calm	...	91·3	69·8	66	...	40·01	−12·95
Khandwa	29·979	Calm	3	95·2	67·8	62	...	22·05	−8·47
Raipur	29·958	Calm	3	90·8	65·7	49	...	41·45	−5·74
Nagpur	29·964	Calm	2	92·3	68·1	51	...	52·83	+8·2
Amraoti	29·969	SE	5	93·2	70·8	48	...	23·36	−8·89
Akola	29·9?2	Calm	2	93·	69·7	51	...	24·11	−8·01
Surat	29·932	NE	L	95·7	70·5	53	...	27·65	−17·70
Malegaon	29·973	SSE	4	91·9	65·8	64	...	21·47	−0·50
Bombay	29·908	ENE	9	88·8	78·1	78	...	63·80	−7·18
Poona	29·938	ESE	5	89·0	68·9	56	...	24·43	+2·39
Ahmednagar	29·958	ESE	2	?	66·4	65	...	20·82	...
Aurangabad	29·952	ESE	3	91·8	67·2	46	...	28·06	...
Sholapur	29·943	SE	9	89·3	67·6	53	...	25·53	+2·01
Ratnagiri	29·892	SE	6	87·9	78·9	65	...	81·19	−25·46
Belgaum	29·935	ESE	11	78·7	67·2	76	...	42·79	+4·01
Goa	29·887	SE	6	87·0	77·4	81	...	82·17	...
Karwar	29·881	N	3	86·2	76·5	89	0·05	101·76	−15·00
Mangalore	29·835	SSE	2	86·8	74·9	89	0·16	119·00	+14·72
Calicut	29·888	ESE	7	89·2	74·5	85	1·38	82·95	−3·95
Cochin	29·883	Calm	L	86·1	73·2	84	0·76	64·30	−11·04
Bangalore	29·936	E	13	80·7	64·3	84	0·02	25·87	+4·12
Secunderabad	29·936	ENE	7	87·1	69·4	67	...	29·88	+3·09
Masulipatam	29·927	NNE	5	88·5	77·1	77	...	30·25	+4·73
Bellary	29·944	E	4	86·2	68·9	70	...	15·37	+3·14
Cuddapah	29·917	NE	G	86·5	71·7	74	1·06	19·81	−2·13
Madras	29·907	NE	7	90·0	75·0	65	...	16·45	−0·85
Coimbatore	29·949	S	2	92·4	68·0	91	1·40	8·15	+2·03
Trichinopoly	29·895	NW	3	89·0	74·4	77	...	20·62	+7·23
Negapatam	29·881	NW	13	87·0	76·7	80	...	17·78	+5·33
Colombo	29·921	NW	5	88·0	73·0	77	0·71	23·84	−0·50
Aden	29·867	E	7	85·3	80·3	70	...	0·20	−0·23

In column 'Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to slightly over the whole country. Readings are highest over Rajputana and lowest in the extreme south. Gradients are slight. North-easterly to south-easterly winds are blowing at the majority of the reporting stations, and the force has been moderate to fresh at Veraval and Negapatam and strong at Bangalore. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Bombay. The maximum temperature is in considerable to large excess of the average in the North-West Provinces and Sind, and at Calicut and Coimbatore, and the minimum 4° to 5° in excess at Ratnagiri and Delhi. The highest temperature in the shade was 101° at Jocobabad and the lowest 60° at Jubulpore. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Mysore, the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, on the Malabar Coast, and at Hoshangabad. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Coimbatore (1·40"), Calicut (1·38") and Cuddapah (1·06"), light to moderate showers at Mangalore and Cochin, and a few drops at Karwar and Bangalore. Winds on the Coromandel Coast exhibit a tendency to cyclonic circulation, and the weather in the Bay appears to be unsettled. Conditions are still favourable for scattered local showers on the Malabar Coast, Mysore, the Madras Presidency, and at or about Goa and Karwar. The depression noticed in yesterday's report has disappeared.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, Oct. 9.

Wednesday's observations.—Pressure has increased throughout the whole of the Indian area, the change in most cases being brisk. Pressure is fairly uniform, but is slightly higher in the north than in the south. Readings are above the normal average everywhere, most so in the North-West Provinces, and least so in Malabar. Winds are northerly over the Bay area and Gujarat, southerly to south-easterly along the West Coast, and variable elsewhere. The force is increasing somewhat in Burma and Madras. The temperature has fallen in Madras and the Central Provinces. The mean temperature is about the normal in Burma, the Punjab, Bombay, the Central Provinces, Sind, and Rajputana, and in defect in other provinces. The night temperatures are low everywhere. Rain has fallen in Burma and South Peninsula. Wellington reporting nearly three, and Coimbatore, Calicut, Cuddapah, and Taunggyi over one inch of rain.

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

The following is the return of rainfall for the week ending Friday, 4th October:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Jubbulpore	48	55	Nasik	18	89
Raver	19	5	Deolali	23	27
Nimbora	16	48	Ghoti	85	40
Bhadli	25	17	Nargaon	21	14
Jalgaon	33	13	Warangaon	18	67
Sirsoli	37	20	Hotgi	33	8
Mhasawad	31	36	Mohol	28	32
Maheji	32	57	Madha	27	50
Pachora	30	13	Barsi Road	27	75
Kajgaon	33	53	Kem	25	99
Naydongri	25	85	Jeur	23	27
Chalisgaon	30	35	Pomalwari	19	45
Nandgaon	28	63	Diksal	25	72
Manmar	23	76	Lonauli	140	27
Lasalgaon	17	14	Dhond	22	86
Khervadi	23	28	Talegaon	28	34

ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

The following is the return of rainfall, during the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), 5th October:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Bandora	83	71	Mehmadabad	29	45
Panjoo	73	98	Ahmedabad	31	42
Vaiturana	60	96	Viramgam	25	71
Palghur	92	10	Wadhwan	18	97
Gholwad	69	5	Dabhoe	30	48
Daman	57	55	Sevalia	31	6
Bulsar	58	14	Godhra	35	42
Nausari	43	12	Kharaghora	35	30
Surat	31	75	Limkhera	30	19
Kim	24	33	Dohad	24	63
Broach	27	83	Mahi Bridge	16	47
Baroda	29	39			

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 8th October 1895.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m, and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·827
Temperature of the Air	83·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·4
Dew Point	76·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·812
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·2
Maximum temperature of air(read at 8 a.m. next day)	88·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·6
General Directions of wind*	NNE, NE, ENE, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	2·05
Fall of Rain	0·04
Total fall during month	0·04
year	63·95
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 9th Oct	0·00

Apropos of Mirecourt, the centre of the French manœuvres, a Paris correspondent says: The Duchesse de Berry, mother of the Compte de Chambord, visited Mirecourt and the surrounding country. When she arrived at Charmes she found a triumphal arch spanning the High Street. It was of the peculiar kind of elm known in France as charmiles, and used sometimes instead of privet for screening walls. The Mayor received her at this arch, and said, "Madame, Charmes is charmed to possess your charms, and to present to you its homages beneath these charmiles." The Duchess, who, perhaps, had foreknowledge of the compliment, answered, "Monsieur, what charming charmiles! I am charmed that my charms charm Charmes."

Rowlands Kalydor is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles, Stan, sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complextion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Asiatic S N Co's s s Nurani, 2,870 tons, Captain J C Leftwich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (18th September) via coast ports, with a general cargo.

The s s Skuld, 914 tons, Captain C Rafen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, (19th September) with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Co.

The s s Terra, 1,778 tons, Captain V Peterson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sunderland, (6th September) with a cargo of 3,494 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

The B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain R J Rickford, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, (1st October) via Karachi, with a general cargo, 247 horses, 83 syces, and the following passengers:—Messrs Saleh Hamo Ahmed Beg, A Obaidally Khadiary, Abdul Wahab Gurtas and Miree.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—October 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Murray	1373	Elliott	Dunkirk	18-10	F Muir & Co
B	Clan Munroe	1437	Dall	Marmagoa	12-10	F Muir & Co
F	LaSeyne	1155	Etienne	Aden	12-10	M Maritimes
G	Grosnover (Bq)	530	Brebner	Mauritius	19-10	H S Sidick
H & J	Taif	892	J mes	Not fixed		H C Joosub
K	Simla	1039	Grier	Not fixed		M Mackenzie
N	Golden Cross	1941	Thames	Not fixed		W & A G & Co
P	Sutherland	1463		Marmagoa	11-10	W & A G & Co
Q	Patna	1148	Collins	Zanzibar	12-10	M Mackenzie

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Mahanadi	548	Adam	C. Gulf	10-10	Shepherd & Co
Brahmani	523	Budroo	Mangalore	11-10	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Armenia	2239	Garrick	Liverpool	12-10	W & A G & Co
3	D. Balduino	3?48	Canepa	Genoa	17-10	C Barboro
5	Verona	1876	Tocque	China	12-10	P & O Co
7	Courland	760	Adams	Not fixed		D Abdoola
10	Akbar	1441	Balwin	R. S. Ports	9-10	H C Joosub
12	Bhopal	1870	Hanson	Calcutta	10-10	T Morrison
15	M. Tabor	1494	Chivers	Mauritius	10-10	J Mackintosh
16	Ileafee	370	Ally	Aden		N B Ahmed

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Date.	Agent.
Hiroshima Maru	3170	Anderson	13-10	Tata and Sons

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
9	Nurani (s)	Leftwich	Calcutta, Sept 18.
	Terra (s)	Peterson	Sunderland, Sept 6.
	Skuld (s)	Rafen	Bangkok, Sept 19.
	Perse-Polis (Persian Gun-boat)	Sterzel	Bushire, Sept 30.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Akbar (s)	Baldwin	Jeddah, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Kola, for Karachi.
„ Amra, for Karachi, &c.
„ Muttra, for Rangoon, &c.
„ D. Balduino, for Genoa, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.			
4	Stolzenfels s	Albert	Hamburg, Aug 3.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 4.—Steamers Endeavour and Fazilka, ships Rahane and County of Haddington.

DAILY EXPORTS.—October 9.

For Liverpool.

Armenia s—100 bales cotton fly, Luckmidas Fakirjee; 210 cwts coir yarn, C Khetsee and Co; 115 cwts coir yarn, P Govindjee.

For New York.

Armenia s—9 bales carpets and 6 cases furniture, &c., S J Tellery and Co.

For Glasgow.

Armenia s—122½ cwts coir yarn, D Maneckjee and Co.

For Marseilles.

Armenia s—5,300 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Brothers; 200 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Brothers; 736 cwts castorseed and 709 cwts mowraseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 480 cwts castorseed, F Fischer and Co; 2 bundles carpets and 7 cases potteryware, &c., S J Tellery and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Clan Murray s—487 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 4,202 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

For Genoa.

D Balduino s—20 36 cwts linseed, and 800 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 40 cwts old iron, Kika Khooshall; 125 cwts old iron, C Baggiano; 640 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 200 bales cotton, 1000 cwts rapeseed, and 3000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers; 4998 cwts linseed, 9999 cwts rapseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2100 cwts gram, 3,000 cwts lidseed and 20,0 cwts rapseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 2002 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

For Naples.

D Balduino s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Barcelona.

D Balduino s—200 bales cotton, A S inner and Co.

For Leghorn.

D Balduino s—3000 cwts linseed Killick Nixon and Co.

For Hongkong.

Hiroshima Maru s—50 bales twist, J A Wadia; 10 bales twist, J A Begbie and Co; 15 bales twist, K Ramnaron.

Verona s—98 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 250 bales twist, Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 76 chests opium, The P and O Co; 147 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 35 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co; 23 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, K M Jaetha.

Rohilla s—7 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bale twist, C Bomonjee and Co.

For Shanghai.

Verona s—50 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 10 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 103 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 50 bales twist, Elias E Sassoon.

Rohilla s—2 bales twist R Canjee and Co; 1,500 cwts old iron, Killick Nixon and Co; 59 bales piece goods and 500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 700 bales twist, N J Abraham; 25 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co.

For Kobe.

Hiroshima Maru s—171 bales cotton, Latham abercrombie and Co; 40 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythel and Co.

For Yokohama.

Hiroshima Maru s—100 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie, and Co.

HIGH COURT.—October 10.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

135-95—Chalk W and S—Hajee Sacoor Hajee Cassum vs The Bombay and Persia S N Co, Ld—Crawford B and Co.—Part heard.
294-95—Muljee and R—Mulraj Khatao vs Runchordas Goculdas and others—Little and Co.
408-94—Chalk W and S—Haji Essub Mahomed Sulleman vs The General Insurance Co of Dresden—Payne G and S. Part heard.
364-95—Thakoordas D and C—Lukhmibai vs L W G Rivett Carnac and another—Little and Co.
532-94—In person—Pitamber Lalji vs Hirjee Khewram and others.
319-94—Payne G and S—Gowar Hemraj vs Hybati Anandrow Kalekar—Jehangier Dorabji.
613-93—Mathubai and J—Khetsey Jetha and Co vs Weljee Natha and others—L N and B.
602-92—Payne G and S—Bhootaji Meghaji and others vs Rajajee Tulsooji and others—Balkrishna V N K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling.)

For Judgment.

268-95—Little N and B—Sarafali Tayabali vs Surbraya Bateraya and another—Chalk W and B, and Bhaishunker and K.

Testamentary Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

11-95—Pestonji R Kolah—Valavahu widow and others vs Damodhardas Soonderdas—Hiralal and Madhowji.
1-95—Bhaishunker and K—Valavahu alias Jivabai and others vs Mulji Shamji and others—Nanu and Hormusji.
12-95—A H and Dinshaw—Toolsidas Khimji and others vs Bhugwandas Khimji—Brown and M.
33-91—L S and Nicholson—Goswami Shri Jivan Lalji Maharaj vs Goswami Shri Girdhar Lalji Tricumji Maharaj—Tyabji and Dayabhai.
14-95—Tyabji and Co—Lewis Gilford Guise Rivett Carnac vs Lukhmidas Valji—Mansuklal Damodhar and G.
4-95—Edgelow and G—Dadabhoy Nowroji Dhadidadoon vs Charles Agnew Turner—Bland and N.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Budroodin Tyabjee.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

114-95—Nanu and H—Tribhowandas Mungaldas and another vs Frederick Yorksmith and others—Roughton and B, Little and Co, Edgelow and G, and Craigie L and O.—Part heard.
406-93—F P Pavri—Dadabhoy Cursetjee Bhandoopwalla vs Chanda Ramjee and another—Nanu and H and Bhashanker and K.
7-94—Daphtary and F for pauper—Bai Kassibai vs Khimjee Laljee and another—Payne G and S and in person.
188-95—Daphtary and F—Moolchund Oodhavdas vs L A Watkins—James Peace.
664-94—Little and Co—Venayek Ramchundra Luxumonjee and another vs Gooroonath Bawa Bapoo Bawa—Chitnis M and M.
84-89—In person—Jan Mahomed Khaluckdina and another vs Rahimtoola Khaluckdina and another—Bhaishunker and K.

A Vienna correspondent says: When the poor old Jew, of whose murder I informed you, was carried dead out of the house to which he had been borne, a dense crowd followed, crying "Serve him right!" and strings of insulting epithets that the Anti-Semetic party has made so popular. The old man was seventy-seven and still earned his bread by reciting prayers in the synagogue. The children in the house where he occupied a poor lodging with his son, all loved him, and he often told them stories, sitting with them in the courtyard of the house. His one passion was music. He would stop to listen to every band, and about five minutes before his death he put a ten-kreuzer piece in the slot of a musical automatic machine, and listened smilingly to the piping melodies he had thus purchased. His assailant has been arrested. He states that the Jew jeered at him, and that he merely gave him a push, by which he knocked him down.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR WEAK OR SENSITIVE EYES.—We have just received a supply of SUN GLARE and DUST GLASSES, with Steel and light Nickel curl side frames. Recommended by the Medical Faculty. Rs. 6 and Rs. 10, pair.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Ophthalmic Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

ON VIEW.—Very Elegant and Artistic complete Suits of Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bedroom furniture, at "Alice Building," Hornby Row.

PATENT BONZALINE BILLIARD BALLS:—We recommend these specially during the Hot Season, as they are not liable to Crack or Warp as easily as real Ivory ones, and are only Half the Price. Sole Agents:—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

CHOICEST CEYLON and INDIAN TEAS.—We recommend these TEAS very strongly to such as have not yet tried: unadulterated; very superior and very moderate priced Teas.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, ASSISTANT MANAGER, for a Press and a Weekly English Paper. Salary, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 80, liberal commission. Apply to "D," care of this paper.

WANTED, a competent PARSEE MILLER, well versed in Roller Milling, to act as Assistant Miller in an Up-country Roller Flour Mill. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating salary expected, to GREAVES, COTTON and Co., Forbes Street, Bombay.

FRESH SHIPMENT Every month.—REAL MANILLA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, at Rs. 5, 4-8 and 4 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are carefully Selected and packed in Boxes of 100 by our Agent at Manilla. The daily increasing demand proves their Superiority, and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than other firms. A Trial earnestly solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Cigar Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

IF YOU LIKE GOOD TEA, at a fair price, BUY MY MIXTURE, Re. 1 per lb. Honest mixture, not Tea Godown Sweepings.—JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Bombay.

TO LET, for October, November, December, a furnished BUNGALOW, at Khandalla. Apply to Mr. W. R. MACDONELL, Wallace and Co., Bombay.

GODOWN TO LET, in Armenian Lane, below "Bombay Gazette" Printing Works. Apply to "B. R.," care of this Office.

TO LET, a SHOP, near Crawford Market, close to Mr. Oomrigar, Wine Merchant, old Patel's Provision Shop. Apply Mr. COOPER, opposite Marine Line Station.

LANOLI.—TO LET, a Commodious Well-Furnished BUNGALOW for October only.—Address "X 44," care of this Office.

MATHERAN.—GRANVILLE HOTEL is the nearest to Gymkhana, Narel Station, Church, &c., and situated on the highest Spot, Commanding extensive view. Now open for Visitors.

TAYLOR'S FAMILY HOTEL—near Byculla Railway Station—One of the Best in Bombay.—First-class Table, Best of wines and spirits supplied. Complete suites of apartments, airy and comfortable. For Terms apply to the MANAGER.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now OPEN. It is a very comfortable, commodious and most centrally situated Hotel on the Hill. Rooms Bright, Airy and Commodious.—Terms moderate.

FOR SALE.—A first-class and good TAILORING and OUTFITTING BUSINESS, for private SALE Up-country in a large Military Cantonment, owner disposing of business simply owing to state of health. Apply "H. N.", care of this paper.

OIL, GAS, and Steam Engines of Various Sizes; also Sodawater Machines, Flour Mills, Crushers, Bicycles and Tricycles, Sewing Machines, &c., &c.—GEYER & Co., Bombay.

ONE Needle in 17 years. A Wonder of the day! Mrs. J. E. Wass, of Rotherham, Yorkshire, says:—It is now 17 years since I bought one SINGER SEWING MACHINE. It has almost been in constant use. I have never needed a man to it yet, and only broken one needle since I got it."—SINGER COMPANY BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Golfkara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your Orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay; in the Mofussil, postage extra.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

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NOTES:

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THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

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REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

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LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

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Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

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At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0.

Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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BY

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO

H. E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA; GENERAL LORD ROBERTS;

H. E. LORD WENLOCK, GOVERNOR of MADRAS.

ASTIGMATISM is due to the want of perfectly corresponding symmetry of curvature in the retracting parts of the eye in certain directions. Many persons after failing to obtain glasses to improve their defective vision up to the normal standard, from Goldsmiths, Chemists, or other vendors of spectacles, have resigned themselves to the conviction that further improvement is unattainable. In the majority of such cases ASTIGMATISM would probably be found on proper examination, and the addition of a positive or negative cylinder of the right power at the required angle would confer a delightful revelation. With ladies particularly, astigmatism is often the unsuspected cause of distressing disturbances of the nervous system that entirely disappear when it is corrected by suitable glasses. The necessary lenses, either simple or compound cylindrical, can be manufactured at either of our Factories in India. We are thus enabled, not only to prepare the spectacles within a reasonable time, but to give great attention to the exact adjustment upon which successful results depend.

HAND-BOOK

OF

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.:—

1 case cotton velveteen fents.
4 bales grey shirtings.
2 bales grey dhooties.
1 case coloured prints fents.
On account of the concerned—
7 bales Turkey red yarn.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, October 10, 1895.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF 18 BAGS GUM, SCALE AND WEIGHTS, &c.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Lukhamsey Dewsey, an Insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., at the insolvent's shop at Katha Bazaar, Mandvie, 18 bags gum, beam, scale, weights, empty mehta boxes, mattresses, pillows, old gunny, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, October 10, 1895.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 9.

Two lakhs more of extra Indian Council allotments in Bombay were made yesterday at 1s 1 13-16d., which is the highest rate touched for the extra allotment made on Monday. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India remained at 1s 1 9-16d. Consols were 1-16 per cent. lower, at 107 9-16; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 118¼. Three and-a-half per cent. Rupee Securities advanced 1/8 per cent., to £62 3/8. The price of Bar Silver was 1/8d. higher, at 30 15-16d. per oz.; but in New York, the metal was 3/8 cent cheaper, at 67 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·87½ dollars. Braziers' Copper was 10s. per cent. higher, at £53 10s. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 102¼; Paris Exchange on London was a centime lower, at fcs. 25·24½.

The total quantity of Wheat for the United Kingdom on Friday evening was 1,820,000 quarters, or 10,000 quarters less than was upon the water at the end of the previous week. The Wheat market was steady yesterday, with White Delhi on the spot in Liverpool quoted at 4s. 10½d. per cental ex-quay, Linseed was quoted at 35 1/8s. per 416 lbs. business done, April-May shipment to Dunkirk, tone of the market firm.

A decline of 1-32d. per lb. was established in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 23-32d. per lb.; but rates for all other ready Cotton, as well as for American Arrivals, were unaltered. The market again closed quiet, all round, the day's Sales having aggregated 1,000 bales. East Indians *nil*. The day's Imports were 4,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm.

In New York yesterday, 9 1-8 cents per lb. was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands, while January Futures were 2 points lower, at 8·95 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 52,000 bales; and the following camparison is now shown between the new season's arrivals and those for the corresponding period in the two previous years:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	52,000	62,000	54,000
Three days' do.	150,000	170,000	144,000
Since 1st September...	661,000	880,000	705,000

To-day again there has been next to nothing doing in our local Cotton market, though the feeling has remained steady, and prices unchanged. Exporters have bought 200 Bijapore, at Rs. 205; and 100 Bengal, at Rs. 189; while the Mills have taken only 600 Veerumgaum, at Rs. 196 per candy.

WHEAT has remained a steady market with about the same amount of export business passing as yesterday; but prices are all unchanged.

Seeds.—Quotations for *Rapeseed* have advanced 1 to 2 annas per cwt. to-day, the feeling having been steady, and the volume of business reported still only moderate. We quote at closing:—

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, Rs. 6-15-0 to Rs. 7-0-0 per cwt.
Do do Cawnpore „ 6-10-0 „
Do Red do „ 5-15-0 „ „ 6-0-0 „

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,468	bales.
Wheat	1,949	owts.
Linseed	514	„
Rapeseed	765	„
Gingellyseed	4,965	„
Castorseed	1,944	„
Rice	2,558	„

FREIGHTS are nominally unchanged; but the market is very quiet, and the demand from shippers has ceased again.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 1 23-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and 1s. 1¾d. Demand, for Bank remittance; and at 1s. 1 27-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Of the latter we have heard of none offering; but rates coming firm from Calcutta, quotations for Bank Paper rose 1-32d., and a large amount was bought by the Bazaar, for one month's delivery at 1s. 1¾d., the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 1¾d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 1¾d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 25-32d.	„
Credits	3 months' sight	1s. 1 27-32d.	„
Francs	3 months' sight	1·45½	„

forward quotations being 1s. 1 27-32d. for Bank media of remittance; and 1s. 1 7/8 to 29-32d. for three months' sight Credits.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at the reduced rates of 109 7-16 for cash, and 109¼ for this month's settlement, but afterwards further declined 1-16 per cent., leaving off quiet at 109 3/8 and 109 3-16 in the two positions, respectively.

SHARES have been very quiet, not to say lifeless, the only changes we have to notice being a decline of Rs. 40 in Coorla Mills and of Rs. 5 in China Mill Shares.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 4.

Knatchbull, Capt, Bo, on leave, from Poona.

OCTOBER 5.

Whitall, Capt, Bengal, on furlough, from Bolarum.

OCTOBER 8.

Capper, Lt, Bengal, C I Horse, on leave, from Travancore.
Manley, Lt, Ms, R A, on leave, from Bellary.

OCTOBER 9.

Crealock, Lt, Bengal, Derbyshire Regt, on leave, from Benares.
Sealy, Lt, Bengal, Manchester Regt, on leave, from Cochin.
Jones, Lt, Bo, Durham L I, on duty, from Khandwa.
Leslie, Capt, Bo, 2nd Grenadiers, on leave, from Poona.
Hepburne, Major, Bo, R A, on leave, from Deesa.
Jersey, Capt, Bo, R A, on leave, from Deesa.
Kellie, Lt-Col, Bo, on leave, from Rajkote.
Bell, Capt, Bo, R A, from leave, from Simla.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 7.

Knatchbull, Capt, Bo, off leave, to Poona.
Eardley-Wilmot, Lt, Bengal, 3rd B I, to rejoin, to Cawnpore.

OCTOBER 8.

Corbett, Col, Bengal, R H A, to rejoin, to Meerut.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 10th October, 1895.

1. There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. gun drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-Quarters, at 5-30 p.m. to-day.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 10th October, 1895.

1. Targets will be ready from 7 to 9 a.m., on Fridays at the Revolver Range of the 22nd Bombay Infantry (near the Crawford Market) for all officers and Sergeants who may wish to practice. Ammunition can be obtained on the ground during the hours for practice at the following rates:—6 annas for 12 Rounds.

2. There will be Company drill for "B" Company in the J. J. Hospital compound on Monday next the 14th instant, at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The second Regimental Dance of the season will take place at the Town Hall, on Friday, the 11th instant, at 9 p.m.

Tickets can be obtained at the Door or from the following:—

Lieut F W English, Byculla School, Byculla.
Lieut R Snell, P and O Dockyards, Mazagon.
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Head-Quarters, Bo Vol Rifles,
Qr-Mr Sergt W Stephens, Stephens and Son, Girgaum.
Cr-Sergt H Black, Govt Telegraph Office, Pydhownie.
Cr-Sergt R Smith, Grant's Buildings, Colaba.
Lce Sergt Pearcey, Govt. Dockyard, Fort.
Members Rs. 2 to include two ladies.
Non-Members Rs. 3 to include two ladies.
Extra lady Re. 1.

Light refreshments will be provided.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Punjab Gazette*, October 3).

The Rev C Swynnerton, offg Chaplain of Delhi, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months.

In anticipation of his services being replaced at the disposal of this Govt the Rev H W Bush, Chaplain to the Chitral Relief Force, is reappointed Chaplain of Delhi, from such date as he may assume charge of his duties at that Station from the Rev C Swynnerton.

On return from the privilege leave of absence granted to him Mr G L Smith, Divisional Judge, reported his arrival at Bombay.

Mr Smith is posted to the Multan Civil Division of which he assumed charge on the forenoon of the 27th idem relieving Capt C S DeButts Martindale.

With the approval of the Govr-Genl in Council and subject to confirmation by H M's Secy of State for India, Mr F Field, Extra Judl Asst Commr Peshawar, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Divisional Judge of Jullundur, vice Khan Muhammad Hyat Khan, C S I, proceeding on leave.

Mr H E Pollereau, Ex Engr, 3rd Grade, temporary rakn 4th Division Chenab Canal, is allowed special leave.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CLARK—October 7, at Bombay, the wife of George Clark, Bank of Bombay, Broach, of a daughter.

DEATH.

CLARK—October 8, at Bombay, North Pilcher, the infant daughter of George and Helena M. Clark.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BARRON—October 1, at Agra, the wife of Serjeant-Major A F H Barron, 1st Battalion, East Surrey Regiment, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

ROBYNS—SHEIL—September 14, at Ajmere, Thomas Trewellard, eldest son of the late Captain Thomas Robyns, 32nd Regiment, (Duke of Cornwall's, Light Infantry), to Jessie C M, second daughter of J J Durham.

DEATHS.

GOLDNEY—October 1, at Kasauli, Jessie, the dearly loved wife of Lieutenant Colonel T H Goldney, 35th Sikhs.

HEFFERAN—October 2, at Allahabad, of cancer, J E Hafferan, aged 66 years, 7 months and 10 days.

PETERSEN—October 5, at No 52 Chowringhee, Christma Patrick Delphin the infant son of I C Delphin and Hamilton Francis Petersen.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1895.

To Bombay merchants the most important feature of the present industrial development of Japan is undoubtedly the stride being made in cotton manufacture. Notwithstanding the natural dislocation of trade resulting from the perturbed political atmosphere, the Cotton Spinning Companies of the Land of the Rising Sun realised very encouraging results during the first half of the present year, the earnings in some cases being as high as fifteen per cent. This favourable return is attributed to the increased price of yarns owing to speculative purchases in view of the revival of trade after the war; the gradual rise in the price of raw cotton; and the diminished cost of coal. The returns for the month of July last have recently been received here and show that the total number of spindles was only a single unit short of five lakhs and nineteen thousand, or rather more than one-fifth of the nominal number for the entire Bombay Presidency. The average period during which the mills were working in the month was twenty-seven days, and the average time the mills were kept open per diem was 22½ hours. The Far Eastern mills resemble those of this country in the class of work manufactured, which do not come into competition with the high counts of Lancashire. The average count of the whole outturn was 18 by ring spindle, and 16 by mule, and the total outturn was 1,382,717 kan. The total number of hands employed was 9,068 men and 28,494 women—a disproportion which should be carefully noted in Bombay, and which is to be accounted for by the fact, that while the average rate of pay for the male operative is 18·05 cents, that of the women is 9·83 cents. New mills are being erected in Japan, and there are not wanting indications of similar enterprises being undertaken in China when circumstances are favourable. Whether Chinese or Japanese capital is employed in the erection of these mills, it is quite certain that their working will largely, if not entirely, be superintended by the Japanese. John Chinaman is a very steady-going and industrious workman, but he has no head for the organisation of a large industry, and would be utterly at a loss in managing a mill. He will, therefore, call in the aid of his Eastern neighbour, and the mills will be worked under Japanese supervision, but with Chinese labour—a combination which will ensure very cheap production, against which the Bombay mill-owner will find it hard to compete. To the cotton merchants in India the outlook is less serious, as there are not many parts of China where the soil is adapted for cotton growing, excepting of a very coarse kind, and in Japan the area available for cultivation is necessarily mainly absorbed in the production of rice and other food-stuffs to meet the demands of a growing population. It may, therefore, be safely assumed that the Far East will continue to indent largely on India for its supplies of raw cotton unless Japan is reached by the American markets on equally good terms. This being so, it is rather disquieting to learn that a line of steamers is shortly to be established to run between Khobe and Yokohama and Mexico, connecting with the Tehuantepec Railroad, and thus with the Gulf, or Cotton States. The line will be worked under the auspices of the Osaka Cotton-Spinning Association for the express purpose of bringing the raw material direct from America, and it is stated that definite promises have been obtained of a subsidy from the Japanese Government. Besides cotton, it is expected that iron will be brought from a mine in the northern part of Mexico, which, on the authority of an analysis made by an English firm, is said to contain ore of superior quality. It is believed that paying return cargoes to Central America of Japanese staples will be forthcoming after the line has been in working order for some time, but, as we have said, the main object in view is the direct importation of cotton. It is clear, therefore, that the prospects of the Bombay cotton trade with the Far East are the reverse of cheering, and it behoves the local merchants who carry on trade to give very earnest attention to the situation with a view to seeing how far it is possible to legitimately counteract the existing tendency. Another threatened industry in which Bombay is interested, inasmuch as it is financed here, is the export of Persian opium to Formosa, to supply the wants of the Chinese inhabitants, who number about two millions. The importation of opium to Japan is strictly forbidden, and the Mikado's Government have after careful consideration decided that the prohibition shall also apply to the recently acquired island of Formosa, on the ground that the Japanese on the island might adopt the opium habit. The result of this interdiction will be the cessation of a trade financed in Bombay, the total value of which may be put down at an annual average of a crore of rupees.

THE question of house connections will engage the serious attention of the Corporation at the October meeting, which commences to-day, and there is every likelihood of strong differences being manifested when the matter as it affects the Parel village comes on for discussion. This subject, combined with the request of the Acting Commissioner for the Corporation to rescind their resolution sanctioning the staying of house connections, is likely to divide the Corporation on a very serious issue: that of either providing house connections for the whole city out of Municipal funds, or staying this work at Municipal expense, even in those parts of the city in which houses are being connected to the sewers at no cost to the owner. It will be remembered that from time to time, since the year 1881, the Corporation on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, and of specially appointed Committees, have sanctioned something like fifteen lakhs of rupees for providing house connections in the first drainage section, Khetwady, Queen's Road, and in the Agripada district. A large part of this money has already been expended, and whatever may have been the views of the executive and the Corporation when the expenditure was sanctioned, it is evident that opinions on the subject of providing house connections at Municipal expense differ at the present moment. Mr. Acworth, the late Commissioner, emphatically stated to the Standing Committee that in his view the Corporation ought not to spend a single pie in providing for any further house connections, while Dr. Blaney, who has always taken great interest in drainage matters, unsuccessfully brought forward a notice not long ago to the effect that in all future schemes of sewerage submitted for sanction house connections be provided for and put in at the expense of the Corporation and maintained in a state of efficiency out of the Municipal Fund, except in the case of houses belonging to Government or the Port Trust. After having expended from twelve to thirteen lakhs of the total sanctioned grant for the connections, the Corporation have now to consider whether they should rescind their former resolution staying this work and allow it to be continued as heretofore, and at the same time tell the residents of Parel village that they must provide the connections at their own expense. To connect the whole city would involve the Corporation into an expenditure of something like thirty lakhs of rupees, and it seems doubtful whether this amount would ever be sanctioned excepting on some such plan of recouping the outlay as that we have previously advocated, namely, the addition of one per cent. to the house-tax. By this means two and a-half lakhs of rupees would be raised annually, and the work would be done and paid for in a period of twelve years. The landlord interest, which is very strong on the Corporation, will probably view this proposal with some misgiving, but it is to be remembered that in any case the cost of making the connections should in all equity fall upon the owners. This fact is fully recognised by Mr. Mehta, the leader of the majority of the Corporation, who has given notice of a motion to rescind the former resolutions on the subject and to provide that in future the work be done at owner's expense. He is understood to favour the opinion that the Commissioner should deal leniently with house owners as regards payments, a view which receives illustration from the fact that Mr. Snow's memorandum on the petition for the Parel village shows very clearly that the owners of properties there are not in particularly affluent circumstances. The acting Commissioner is, however, careful to express an opinion that "such considerations should not have much weight in a matter of this public importance," meaning, we presume, that the fact that the Parel house owners are comparatively poor should not deter the Corporation from carrying out a work so essential to the conservancy of the public health as the connection of the Parel dwellings with the sewage system established there. It is to be borne in mind, too, that the Municipal Act distinctly provides for easy monthly payments for works which are executed at the expense of house owners. It is no doubt very desirable that the Corporation should adopt a consistent policy in preference to the vaccilation of the past, and for this reason we regard Mr. Mehta's proposal for rescinding all former resolutions bearing on the subject as a desirable one. But the latter part of his motion, leaving the owners to provide the connections, is open to the serious objection that the entire cost would be thrown on the house owner at once, instead of being spread over a number of years, as would be the case if the work was done departmentally, and the cost defrayed by an addition of one per cent. to the house-tax. It would be nothing more than justice to exempt from the extra demand the owners, who have already paid for the drainage of their property, and we should like to see that course adopted, notwithstanding the fact that it would necessarily extend the tax over a somewhat longer period than twelve years. The plan we have suggested would ensure the proper and complete execution of this very necessary work, and would at the same time relieve the house owners from the burden of paying the whole cost of their house connections at one time.

THE Port Trust in issuing its new administration Report looks back over its twenty-five years of existence, and congratulates itself on having done very good work. The Trust was constituted on 26th June, 1873, but the Elphinstone Property was purchased and taken over by Government with effect from 1st May 1870, and in the *interim*, that is, from 1st May 1870 to 26th June 1873, it and the other Government bunders were managed by Government on behalf of the Trust. The end of the year 1894-95, therefore, marks the close of a period of a quarter-of-a-century during which the foreshore has been managed exclusively in the interests of the Trade of the Port. This, it is explained, is literally true as applied to the *whole* of the foreshore with effect from 1880 only when the other private foreshore properties were purchased by Government and vested in the Trustees. The Trust is quite justified in boasting that the improvements effected in this period have been of enormous importance to the trade and to the city. They include the Prongs and Sunk Rock Light houses, the completion of the Elphinstone and Mody Bay Reclamation, the construction of the Prince's and Victoria Wet Docks, and of the large warehouses and transit sheds, including the Ryan Grain Markets in connection therewith, the construction of the Merewether Dry Dock, the extension of the Apollo Bunder, and the filling-in of the old Wellington Basin, the construction of the Frere Road and of the other roads on the Elphinstone property and at Mody Bay, and more recently the extensive reclamations and road construction works on the Mazagon, Tank Bunder, and Frere Lands Estates. The retrospect is in every way satisfactory, and a glance at the comparative statement of receipts and expenditure alone shows how extensive has been the progress. Without quoting further from this section of the report in the brief notice of the report we propose to take, we must draw attention to the article dealing with the proposals for the reduction of interest on capital debt which the trust is advocating. A representation of the Trustees has been addressed to Government on the subject of the interest payable on the portion of the total debt due to Government. Consequent on the conversion of the 1865 loan from 4 to 3½ per cent., the Trustees consider that the Trade of the Port has a strong claim to a reduction in the rate of interest which the Trustees now pay to Government in respect of the original debt, and they purpose, should this reduction be granted, to make certain adjustments and apply the net saving to form a sinking fund for the extinction of the original debt, which it would effect in about fifty-six years. Such a measure by strengthening the credit of the Trustees would afford facilities for fresh borrowing to meet the growing requirements of every branch of the trade of the Port. The Port Trust regards the grounds for consideration of the claim as very strong in virtue of the spirit and terms of the original agreement, of the subequent treatment of the case of the Victoria Dock loan, and of the fact that the money for the Elphinstone purchase, which forms the major portion of the debt, was found by a specific addition to the 1865 loan, and not from general revenues. It is, moreover, not money borrowed by the Trust, but is a debt incurred by Government before the Trust was formed under circumstances which entitle the Trust to the most liberal consideration. These facts the Trustees rightly consider make the case special, and exclude it from any general ruling the Government may make in respect of loans representing money borrowed by local bodies under specific acts and rules which are held not to apply to the Trustees' loans. But Government is obstinate in such matters, and we shall await the result of the application with interest, especially as the Trust's revenues are shown to be growing and every prospect of further success.

THE Port Trust returns show an increase in Revenue proper by a lakh and a quarter, the enormous falling off of grain exports and in cotton was almost counterbalanced by the improvements under other items of imports and exports, and the result was a steady improvement in the receipts generally. Detailed statements contained in the report show that the importation of building materials by sea has for some years, owing to building operations in the city being very slack, been steadily declining, and the totals of the year imported upon were consequently the lowest touched since 1882. Timber must be excepted in these statements, however, for imports of teak, both Burma and Bangkok, have grown by about ten thousand tons. Last year's cotton crop, one of the worst on record both in quantity and quality, brought the exports to the lowest level for ten years. The exports at 700, 242, bales are shown to be less than two-thirds of the work of these years. One half the shipments were made over the ship's side as the cotton was carried from Colaba. The defects of this arrangement are so patent that the Trustees proposed the removal of the cotton market to closer proximity to the docks, but the report records that there as yet appears no prospect of an effectual remedy being applied by the transfer of the cotton market to a more convenient situation. Only brief reference is made in the report to the proposed new railway line, which is calculated to cost thirty-one lakhs of rupees, but next to that proposal in point of importance comes the new arrangement for the discharge of steamers carrying oil in bulk. Attention has been given to the provision of a separate wharf where a sufficient draft of water would be obtainable to permit of the large vessels now employed in the bulk oil trade coming alongside to discharge direct into the storage tanks on shore, as it is stated that to discharge such vessels in the stream into tank lighters, and then to discharge the tank lighters into the storage tanks on shore as proposed in 1892-93, would deprive the scheme of some of its advantages in regard to saving of cost. Recent surveys, it seems, have shown that a depth of water measured to the hard sufficient for a vessel drawing 18 feet to be berthed there at low water springs could be had at the eastern end of Mody Bay, South Reclamation, and there being on the Reclamation ample space for the tanks and sheds required in connection with the trade with the railway yard, (Carnac Bunder) in close proximity, seemed eminently suited for the purpose. The Trustees accordingly have proposed that the bulk oil trade should be accommodated there, and negotiations are now in progress with that end in view. Vessels laden with oil in cases are now all discharged into lighters in the stream, but in view of the saving in lighterage, and in damage to cases caused by repeated handling, it is considered likely that they also may be ready to take advantage of the proposed facilities for unloading direct from ship to shore, if made available. A pier that the Trustees are constructing, it is pointed out, would be open to them when a bulk oil steamer is not occupying it, but the draft of water available is not sufficient at all times of the tide, and the storage space remaining on the Reclamation is limited, and the distance from the Mazagon Oil Depot, where the present godowns are situated, is considerable. However, the Trustees seem fully alive to their duties, and will provide everything that is necessary to foster the trade and prosperity of Bombay.

AT to-morrow's meeting of the Viceregal Council, Sir A. Mackenzie will present the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Lower Burma Villages and Towns Acts. Sir A. Miller will move that the Bills to repeal certain obsolete enactments and to amend certain other enactments relating to Bombay Codes, and to validate Marriages solemnized in Bangalore, be taken into consideration and passed.

AFTER an unusually lengthy trial extending over eight days, a special jury returned at the Criminal Sessions, yesterday, a unanimous verdict of guilty of murder against Francis Xavier Fonseca. Mr. Justice Starling thoroughly agreed with the verdict of the jury. It seemed to his lordship that it had been a most cruel and heartless murder on the prisoner's part; and the prisoner was sentenced to death. The foreman of the jury then handed to his lordship a written representation to have the hour of holding the Sessions changed from ten to eleven o'clock. His lordship said he would bring the matter before the Chief Justice and other judges. The Advocate-General then moved for the committal of Mr. Hemming to jail for contempt of court by reason of his having improperly addressed a witness for the prosecution in the murder case immediately before that witness was called. Mr. Hemming applied for four days' time for the preparation of affidavits on his behalf; and the Sessions were therefore adjourned till 11 o'clock on Monday next.

THE remains of the late General J. North Crealock, hermetically sealed and enclosed in two extra coffins, are to be sent to England by the s. s. Armenia of the Anchor line, leaving Bombay on Saturday next. The Staff Surgeon at Rawal Pindi has given the certificate usually granted in such cases to the effect that the late General did not die of any infectious disease, and that the remains will not prove detrimental to the public health in any way during their transit.

The King's Royal Rifles, on their way to Jullundur from Chitral, are now encamped at Mian Mir.

PRIVATE McNORTH, of the football team of the Highland Light Infantry, who were victorious in the recent tournament, died at the Station Hospital, Jutogh, on Wednesday, last from abcess of the liver. He was buried on Thursday last by "H" Company Somerset Light Infantry, the funeral being attended also by many of the men of the Royal Artillery.

A VERY daring dacoity and high way robbery, much like the one near Badami a few months ago, has been committed on a banghy mail near Dera Ismail Khan. The dacoits stopped the mail runner and took his mail bags, which contained several articles of value and a number of Government currency notes. Neither the thieves nor the stolen bag have been found.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CESAREWITCH STAKES.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

The race for the Cesarewitch Stakes was run at Newmarket, to-day, with the following result :—

Rockdove	1
Bard of Avon	2
Schonberg	3

THE CAPTURE OF ANTANANARIVO.

PARIS, Oct. 8.

The French Government have received no official news of the capture of Antananarivo.

TURKISH WAR PREPARATIONS.

TORPEDOES IN THE DARDANELLES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 8.

His Imperial Majesty the Sultan has sent Marshal Fuad to inspect the Forts at the Dardanelles, and torpedoes have been sent there to be laid in the Straits.

THE ARMENIAN DEATH ROLL.

Ninety-five corpses of Armenians, killed during the riots, have been collected for interment. It is believed that numbers of corpses were thrown into the Bosphorus.

THE CHURCHES STILL CROWDED.

The churches are still crowded with Armenians, who refuse to leave, fearing to be molested.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES OF THE POWERS.

The guard-ships of the Powers are moored off Galata for the protection of foreigners.

THE ARMENIAN REFUGEES.

ACTION OF THE PORTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 9.

The Porte has closed all the Armenian churches in the capital. The refugees are allowed to leave, but none to enter, nor is any food allowed them.

The release of the innocent Armenians in custody has commenced.

SIR MORTIMER DURAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 9.

News just received from Teheran states that Sir Mortimer Durand recently met with a bad accident there, his horse falling down and rolling on him. Fortunately no bones have been broken, although Sir Mortimer is still confined to his house, and is under medical treatment.

THE BERAD DISTURBANCES.

POONA, Oct. 9.

The Berad disturbances, in the Belgaum District, are now subsiding. A police force of nearly three hundred are patrolling in villages, and in some places police quarters have been temporarily established. About fifty Berads up to the present have been arrested by the police, and some stolen property has been found with them. Still there remain a few Berads to be arrested. Confidence is gradually being restored in the minds of the villagers.

THE DHULIA RIOT CASES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHULIA, Oct. 9.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-in-law, instructed by Mr. Dalvi, pleader, High Court, has finished his address in the Dhulia riot cases. Mr. Kabiruddin said that, as it was the Prophet's death-day, it could not become an unfawful assembly. He traced the order of firing to the Collector on the distinct admission of one witness for the prosecution. All the other prosecution witnesses are interested. The evidence of the defence is more trustworthy. The decision will be given on Friday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Oct. 8.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bengal, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Thames, from Bombay, arrived here this evening.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 8.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Simla arrived here this morning.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ross arrived here on the 3rd instant.

SINGAPORE, Oct. 9.

The s.s. Java arrived here this morning.

The German East Africa Line steamer Setos left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 9th instant.

The Anchor Line s.s. Britannia arrived at Marseilles on the 8th October.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	4

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	107 9-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 3-8
Bar Silver	30 15-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 8.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted. Telegrams for Senegal and Canaries can be sent Via Lisbon St. Vincent, pages 64 and 70 of the Indian Telegraph Guide.

Mails for Teneriffe leave Cadiz 3rd, 18th, and 30th each month.

Bhamo route to China interrupted in or near Tingyneh.

Amoor route interrupted near Khabarowka.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 9th October, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	9 a.m.	...	...
Teheran	9	2	21 p.m.	..	21
Suez	9	2	50 p.m.	...	13

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 9th October, 1895.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	24	...	1
" Karachi	...	22	...	1
" Madras	...	42	..	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, NIGHT, OCTOBER 8.

10 p.m.	80·6

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9.

6 a.m.	79·3
10 a.m.	85·2
2 p.m.	88·2
4 p.m.	88·1

THE ARMENIAN DIFFICULTY.

A PLEA FOR THE TURK.

THE recent telegrams relating to the Armenian difficulties will naturally occasion surprise to a public that has subsisted for months upon official intelligence, irresponsible comment, and rhetorical exhortation all of a highly impassioned kind. But in so far as they relate to the outcome of the Sassun Commission they are entirely in accord with the auguries of many persons who have had an opportunity of studying the question at close quarters, and who have been constrained to hold their peace on the subject by the consideration that during the sitting of an international commission and in the face of public excitement fomented for diplomatic purposes, their voices would evoke nothing but derision and invective. Persons acquainted with the Armenian character, and with the traditions of anti-Turkish agitation promoted by Ottoman christians and their agents, knew all along that a large proportion of the excited assertion and comment ought to be written off as the outcome of oriental mendacity on the one hand, and of occidental wire pulling and sensationalism on the other. It was clear from the first that the Armenians had been treated with brutality ; and no attempt was made to find in the state of matters at Van a complete analogy with the revolutionary *fiasco* in Crete some years ago. For in that latter place it was found by the British naval officers commissioned to investigate the evidence in the interior of the island that, as they approached the reputed scenes of massacre and outrage, the evidence waned, and eventually went out with a flickering assertion that the atrocities had taken place, right enough,—only, somewhere else! Everyone in Constantinople knew a year ago that the Armenians had been subjected to violence ; but many persons also knew that it harmonised with British diplomatic aims at the moment to raise a wave of christian excitement and to ride back on the crest of it to our lost position as the champions of christianity in the Turkish dominions. It was equally clear to persons in Constantinople that the familiar Armenian is not by any means the saintly individual he has been painted at Exeter Hall. He is the Greek of Asia, and is extremely ignorant. Like all ignorant persons he has scarcely the faintest conception of the constitution of the Social Contract, and sees no further than the limits of his own vilayet. And this narrowness of range makes him so greedy and egotistical that he is now pretty nearly incapable of keeping his hand from seditious conspiracy. When the Turk does leave him alone he occupies himself with vexatious opposition to every law of his district ; and Europe seems to hold him justified in rendering government impossible. He is an element of weakness on the Ottoman frontier, and the Turk is justified in trying to get rid of him. No one acquainted with the subject could question for a moment that the procession that led to the recent disturbances was undertaken with the distinct purpose of creating an *emeute* and forcing the hand of the British Admiral at the Dardanelles. In a community so heterogenous as that of Constantinople such an assemblage constitutes a real danger ; and its promoters know perfectly well what the issue will be. And persons so ignorant of the question as not to understand and share the reaction of opinion brought about in Europe by the provocative action of the Armenians of the Golden Horn, would do well to abstain from silly popular comment about it. There is, perhaps, no clearer indication of the *fin de siecle* nervous collapse than maudlin indiscriminate sympathy with everyone who whines. We pity "Russian Quakers" who decline (of course on principle) to do their term of military service, and we execrate the officers who employ the regulation knout to enforce conformity. We shed bitter tears over the heart-stirring and head-fuddling absurdities of Irish song and rhetoric, and thrill approval when Hibernian orators proclaim their countrymen's exceedingly practical desire to remove their island "out ten thousand miles into the middle of the Atlantic Ocean." Our newspapers—even in Bombay—mingle frantic menace and condolence when someone says "Atrocities," and wax still less judicial when they subsequently learn that facts have not justified hysteria. It would seem to be forgotten that everyone who lives under the ægis of a government, profiting by its system and claiming its protection, is bound, in common sense as in law, to uphold it and to contribute to its strength. It would seem to be forgotten that, however faulty a system may appear according to our notions, the officials charged with the maintenance of that system must enforce conformity by every means at their disposal, and that if any gentleman, as a matter of principle, decline to conform thereto, he must in view of his inability to remove his land ten thousand miles into the sea, be cast by one means or other out of the community. In reality such ejection is nothing more than the consummation of his own secession.

The persons who fail to keep before themselves and others the necessity for unflinching fulfilment of a contract are traitors to civilization, and do untold harm. It is destruction for any people to be told that "the eyes of Europe are upon it"—especially if Europe be to it a strange world of which it knows of little but the gullibility, and it should be borne in mind that whilst we are shuddering over Reuter's telegrams about Siberia, Russia is just as unfeignedly shuddering over Reuter's telegrams about supposed atrocities in Ireland. One could demoralise and palsy a much more healthy country than Turkey by uninformed sympathy with its malcontents. And Armenia has been one of the victims of the pressman's demand for a "good bill." The Armenian, in his native province, where newspapers come not, is doubtless industrious, even as the Turk is industrious, tilling his field faithfully so far as is necessary to keep the wolf from the door. Turk and Armenian are equally abstemious in the interior of the country ; and we have known districts in the west of Ireland where liquor was scarcely known. But in Constantinople, while the Turk adheres to the good old crude virtues and passions of his forefathers, the Armenian apes the manners of levantine society, aspires to nothing so much as the *fin de siecle*, cultivates quaint vices and fantastic roguery, squanders his substance in riotous *costume a l'anglais*, and soon outdoes the Perote Greek himself in noise and blackguardism. In the matter of honesty he is not a penny better than the gentry from the Piraeus ; and he is equally ready with the assassin's dagger, when his enemy is looking the other way. We are told that no one who has lived in Constantinople would trust a Levantine Christian with a piastre, nor would such a person hesitate to entrust a full purse to a Turk of a certain type familiar in the streets of Stamboul. It would be hard to find a better illustration of the difference between the two races (or, let us whisper, of Society upon the Bosphorus) than was furnished by the touching incident recently reported from Therapia. In the great Summer Palace Hotel, an Armenian gentleman one evening made eyes in a public and offensive manner at a Greek lady, and a Turkish Pacha, said to be also a victim of her beauty, was man enough to slap his face for it. The Armenian, though he would doubtless boast by the hour of infamous prowess with the fair sex, had not the manhood to strike back. And there is nothing for which the Turk has greater contempt than for deficient virility of any kind. He is sincerely revolted by the emasculate and unnatural toying of Perote Society aping the manners of second-class Paris ; and we must remember that his impressions of all christianity are taken from the far from edifying spectacle presented by that community. It would be difficult to say what is its redeeming feature if it be not its complacency or its decay. Religion amongst the fashionable Christians of the Bosphorus is a matter of toilette, morality an affair of much less importance, integrity is a positive disqualification, and culture is simply "not quoted." One leading Armenian keeps his uncle to black his boots and scour the town on the basest of errands ; while he boasts that his great fortune has been built on the pilfered contents of a too confiding parent's money box. Another less attractive person owes a considerable social success to a limp acquired some years ago in a fenestral evasion of an outraged husband. What wonder that the good old-fashioned Turk regards all Christians with unfeigned contempt and loathing ! Witnessing all the abominations of prurient impotence ; shocked by the spectacle of corpulent loveliness upon a bicycle, pushed to the wall by every parasitic scamp of the Levant, and vexed by the intrigue, corruption and inefficiency of his own Government, is it strange that he should believe himself to be purging the world of so much offal and forwarding the ultimate destiny of Islam if he strike hard and often when he is permitted to strike at all ? The Turks have on principle allowed such liberty to aliens within their borders, as no other race permits ; with the result that he is now driven into a corner, and it appears to us positively to his credit that he appreciates the one half of the advice given by *Punch* upon the Eastern Question many years ago—"Drive the Turks across the Bosphorus and the Levantines into it."—VERAX.

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 8.

THE Poona Fine Arts Exhibition, which closed on Wednesday the 2nd, cannot be considered—even by the most lenient—a very great success. The standard of previous exhibitions was not maintained, and the pictures that were in any way worthy of note were few and far between. The best exhibits were undoubtedly to be found in the room set apart for water-colours, and there were also some remarkably good photographs, both by amateurs and professionals. Amongst the water-colours there were some clever sketches, as well as some very strange bits of painting—strange, at least, when considered in the light of "Fine Arts!"

In my humble opinion, it is decidedly a mistake to encourage the exhibition of pictures that are not artistic. No doubt the intention of cultivating and encouraging art amongst Natives and others is very good and philanthropic, but let them be educated, and excel to some extent, before their pictures are exhibited and prizes awarded to them. By all means help to further artistic taste amongst all classes, but what is needed is a school of art, or some such institution, where the first principles of perspective, colour, and composition may be arrived at before pictures are sent in to adorn the walls of a Fine Arts Gallery.

To my mind the system of prize-giving is a wrong one. Would not a higher standard be arrived at if it was understood that only the best of the pictures sent for exhibition were hung, and this to be decided by a competent committee ? I have heard it objected that if this idea were carried into practise the exhibition would be so small. So much the better—"little and good ;" less ground to tramp over, and less trouble in working about for something worth looking at. I have also heard it said that if there were a chance of the pictures being refused people would not send. I doubt it very much. Those who love art for its own sake, and for the pleasure it affords, would not be deterred from sending their best works because there were no prizes, and those who only paint to win prizes had better leave it alone. I maintain that the standard of work would be higher, and the competition keener than it is under the present system.

Amongst the most noticeable pictures in the exhibition were several large water-colours by Major H. M. Temple. None can fail to admire his powerful style, and purity of colouring. No. 10, Kalat—"The Shadow of Tyranny," is a beautiful picture and well deserved Lady Sandhurst's prize, which was awarded to it. "Zinda Pir Island"—Sukker ; Kalat—"the Chapar Valley" ; and "Sunset at Sukker" by the same artist, are all clever sketches. Mrs. Gaunlett's talent as an amateur artist is well known, and we were very glad to see her this year, as on previous occasions, well to the fore. Her picture, entitled "The Nizam and Ministers," was awarded the Governor's prize for the best picture in the exhibition. Miss Abercrombie, who for the past two years has made her mark amongst the amateur artists in this Presidency, exhibited some very pretty sketches, executed in her usual effective broad style. Nos. 11 and 12, "Bombay in June," and "Bijapur," gained Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's prize for the best pair of water-colour sketches. "Golmor-trees," by the same artist was a clever, dashing piece of colouring. Mr. D. H. Symond's prize for the best figure painting was gained by M. F. Pithawalla for his picture, entitled "Sunday Afternoon." I don't remember anything very striking about this work of art, except that it represented two persons (a man and woman) sitting at a table, and I wondered why it should be "Sunday afternoon" more than Monday morning, or any other day or hour. "Past and Present" was a good picture by Colonel Burgess, and Surgeon-Major Addison's prize was awarded to it. There were also some beautiful little paintings, chiefly marine subjects, by Mr. T. H. Hand, and a great number of handsome paintings, of handsome steamers and yatchs, by Surgeon-Major Addison, who is certainly liberal with his paint and varnish. Miss Eveleen Robson was awarded Mr. H. Beale's prize (the best picture by a boy and girl, under seventeen years of age) for a very creditable painting of a plant with a difficult name—Hedycheum coccineum. Mrs. Uloth took two prizes for the best figures, and the best flower painting in oils, and well deserved them. Some of the photographs were remarkably good. Lieutenant H. D. Fraser, R.E., took H. H. the Aga Khan's prize for the best set of four portraits ; and the Hon'ble Mr. Vidal for the best set of four Landscapes. Mr. J. Hammes exhibited a very beautiful, life-sized portrait of Miss French, and there were several excellent photos by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, and F. Ahrle and Co., as well as many well worth looking at by amateur artists.

The annual sports of the 1st Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment came off on Friday and Saturday at Ghorporie. Nearly all Poona drove out to witness the sports, in response to the kind invitation of Lieutenant-Colonel Tidy and the officers, and about 5 o'clock the ground was crowded with visitors. The weather was stuffy and hot to a degree ; it was bad enough for those who were sitting still, and one could not help admiring the plucky way in which the men, regardless of the intense heat, entered into and apparently to enjoyed the sports. Some of the events caused a great deal of amusement. The obstacle race, where the men had to run through sacks filled with coloured lime, and emerged amid roars of laughter painted blue red and a variety of colours, was very amusing. The Fire Engine competition was also a novelty, and a great deal of interest was shown by the spectators. During the afternoon the band of the 25th Bombay Rifles discoursed a charming programme of music. Several marquees were pitched for refreshment, and Colonel and Mrs. Tidy and the officers and ladies of the Regiment were most indefatigable in looking after their guests. At the close of the proceeding Mrs. Tidy presented the prizes to the winners, each man as he came forward being heartily cheered, and three cheers were afterwards given for Mrs. Tidy, the Colonel, and General Blundell.

THE following incident (which appeared in the *Times*, will be read with interest :—"In 1884, when Darfur capitulated to the Mahdi, Slatin Pasha, then Slatin Bey, had taken from him his sword, which was of the Austrian pattern, being the first he had received on entering the Austrian army, and on which he had had his name inscribed in Arabic characters. In 1890, shortly after the battle of Toski, Mr. John M. Cook, senior of the firm of Thomas Cook and Son, purchased a sword at Luxor, on the banks of the Nile, from a native who had but just arrived from the Soudan, and Mr. Cook's attention was at once attracted to an inscription on the sword in Arabic, from which Major Wingate, whom he met shortly afterwards, was able to decipher the name of 'Slatin.' The scabbard of the sword had been broken near the point, and been roughly but securely fastened together with a piece of gazelle hide and sewn with a thong of hippopotamus hide, and a sling of hide attached to the scabbard for hanging over the shoulder. On Mr. Cook's meeting Slatin Pasha recently at the Geographical Congress in London he informed him of the discovery at Luxor, and at the Chief Office of Thomas Cook and Son, Ludgate Circus, London, had the pleasure of returning to the Pasha the sword which the latter had lost eleven years ago."

THE GOA MUTINY.

GREAT ALARM OF THE POPULATION.

OUR Goa correspondent writes :—It is stated that the Municipal Corporations of Ilhas, Bardez, and Pernem have telegraphed to his Majesty the King of Portugal, requesting an amnesty be extended to the revolted troop, and retention of the Governor-General. The Corporation of Salsette is also reported to have joined in the latter proposals. Major Porphiro Augusto, the chief of the Military Department, has been permitted to withdraw his name from the committee of enquiry into the causes of the rising, as he may be called upon to give evidence. The deserters have learned that a man-of-war is coming, and have resolved if they do not succeed in obtaining pardon to do away with the rifles and cartridges, and disappear themselves by groups of ten and fifteen persons, disguised in different villages of Sattary. Some turbulent fellows of Sattary have been suggesting to the deserters to form themselves into bands of dacoits. The proposal has been indignantly rejected by the deserters.

It has transpired that the Council of the Governor-General has been unanimous in recommending pardon to the deserters unconditionally ; but it seems that the report of the Administrator of Ilhas, Mr. Gomes da Costa, foreshadowing a sedition on the part of the natives against Europeans, had just been received by the Minister when the news of the desertion was telegraphed to him, and this led to the order for the despatch of the man-of-war Vasco da Gama being so promptly given.

On Friday a large number of the deserters fully armed paid a visit to the Cassabe of Sanquelim, and tried to extort from the traders and shopkeepers Rs. 1,500, and articles of food. The patel, named Dotu, was carried away by the deserters for instructing the people not to give them anything since the Government have suspended the subsidy. On Thursday last eight soldiers proceeded to Ponda to the palace of the King of Sundem, and demanded from him Rs. 400, and his mediation to obtain pardon from the Government. The king surprised at this untimely visit replied that he had no cash at that moment, and as for pardon he would send his secretary to the Governor-General to see about it. On the following day the secretary to the King of Sundem arrived in Pangim, and had an interview with the Governor-General, who must have informed him that the question of pardon was beyond his power. Consequently a telegram in the name of the King of Sundem was sent to his Majesty the King of Portugal, soliciting pardon to the deserters. King Don Carlos, however, is not now in Lisbon, and the Government appears to have been entrusted to his august mother, Donna Maria Pia. This appears to be the reason why no reply has been received to the message of the King of Sundem and of the Municipal Corporations of Ilhas, Bardez, and Pernem. It was anxiously expected that on the birthday of their Majesties the King and Queen of Portugal an amnesty to the deserters would come. It appears, however, that the military authorities at home think very differently of the crime of the desertion. On the night of Friday another batch of thirty soldiers was sent to Sanquelim at the requisition of the administrator of that province in addition to the detachment of forty soldiers previously sent. The residents of the Cassabe are in a great panic, specially the Hindu population. Two accidents have occurred which have created on the part of a fanatic and superstitious population great fear for their life and property. It happened one day, last week, that the "collonso" ball on the front of the pagoda dedicated to the god Vithul, suddenly fell to the ground, and on the morning of the same day an image of blackstone of an idol was found rent through from top to bottom in another temple. These factors, coupled with the information that men-of-war and European soldiers are coming, have produced an undue alarm among the inhabitants of Sanquelim, and they think a calamity is imminent. Sanquelim is being emptied of its population, many having migrated to Pangim, and to the other side at Verrem. The shops have been closed, and eatables are not procurable. Some Government servants who could not show a bold front have made their way back to Pangim. The Administrator of Sanquelim is in Pangim, and Captain Mendonca has gone to Sanquelim. Fear has taken hold of the surrounding population, who think that a vulcano is to burst, and probably may carry ruin and devastation among the peaceful inhabitants of the country.

THE BOWEN MEMORIAL CONCERT.

THE concert given on behalf of the Bowen Memorial Church was fairly-well attended. There would, no doubt, have been a far larger audience had the admission been only a rupee ; the Church would have been all the better off for it, and the performers more pleased with themselves with a full house in view. The evening's proceedings opened with a pretty drawing-room duet, a selection from Verdi's well-known opera, "Il Trovatore." It was very carefully played, Mr. Good presiding at the harmonium, and Miss Walton at the piano. This young lady has a soft pretty touch, and she played Wallen Rauft's Grande Caprice Aerienne extremely well. Mr. Harrington was well received, and gave his tenor and baritone solos with effect. Mr. Henderson played the oboe in his usual matterly manner, and was heartily encored, his success on this occasion being not a little due to the help of the pianist, Mr. Dove, who left nothing to be desired in the way of accompaniment. Mrs. Farlow's particularly sweet voice was unfortunately marred by her imperfect enunciation of Grant's Serenade, but there was a marked improvement in this respect in her second song "Island of Dreams" (Adams). Miss Morris's solo, "The Day has a Thousand Joys" (Kellie) was a gem of song, beautifully sung, beautifully accompanied, and we cannot understand why the audience had the bad taste not to encore it. It seemed to us the best thing of the evening. It was not that the audience was lacking in musical taste, for the other performers that were encored were certainly most deserving of it. True, Miss Morris's nervousness at the very last caused her to fall very slightly flat at the highest note, but all else was so exquisite that we would fain have heard it once again. Mr. Carroll's concertina playing gave great pleasure, and he certainly plays this instrument well. For his encore he gave "Annie Laurie." His concertina obligato to a lady's song was also very well rendered. It was with some curiosity that we looked forward of hearing Signor Scrinzi in the Rondo Capricioso so lately given in Bombay by a first-class pianist. We wonder now why this very clever artiste has so long hidden his light under a bushel. Perhaps he commenced the Andante movement a trifle too fast but he soon recovered himself, and the audience thoroughly enjoyed and appreciated his splendid performance and most enthusiastically re-called him, when he gave a Nocturne by Chopin. It seems almost *de trop* to comment on Miss Pedraza's playing. She seems a genius with the violin, and what more can we say ? She was accompanied in Chopin's Marche Funebre by her sister, who plays well for so young a girl. As an encore Miss Pedraza gave a very taking little Italian air. The *grande piece* of the programme was Michael Watson's "Pizzicato" arranged by Mrs. Stella, who, as well as Mr. Rhenius, was unfortunately unable to be present. This piece was played by an orchestra of nine instruments. It went well, but the too frequent repetition of one of them was rather wearying. The first and second parts concluded with glees by the newly-formed Y. M. C. A. choir, which on this occasion made its *debut*. We hope to hear of this musical society giving help to other deserving objects all over Bombay. On Tuesday the choir showed that it had been well trained under the careful conductorship of Mr. Caroll. We think they might now undertake something rather more difficult than simple glees. "The Bells of St. Michael's Tower" was very good, indeed, sung in time, and with expression, but the time in "Dawn of Day" was not quite perfect. Mr. Carroll is doubtless himself conscious of the fact that the trebles and tenors need reinforcement. We congratulate him and his co-workers on the good music they gave the public on Tuesday night.

THE Most Rev. the Metropolitan in India was to sail from Brindisi on the 29th of September and expected to arrive in Bombay on the 15th instant. He will start for Calcutta at once, halting probably for a day at Allahabad. He will therefore be in Calcutta about the 18th or 19th instant.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

THE first round of the two-days handicap competition, in connection with the "Golf week" of the Bombay Gymkhana was played yesterday morning with the following result :—

GOLF HANDICAP.

		Handicap.	Score.
1	D MacDonald	Scratch	45
	E B Raikes	Do	50
2	R M Gray	Do	47
	C H S Boggs	— 2	44
3	E F Nicholson	Scratch	48
	L J Robertson	+ 2	43
4	R C Wroughton	Scratch	47
	M F Reid	Do	43
5	P F Fischer	— 6	47
	G W Talbot	— 6	48
6	T B Peterkin	— 4	46
	C St Paul	— 6	52
7	T Sharples	— 4	—
	E Comber	— 4	Retired
8	R B Nixon	—14	52
	P H Merryweather	—12	54
9	J M Heyn	— 8	54
	G C Plinston	—20	57
10	A E Bice	— 8	59
	E R Jardine	— 7	50
11	H S Reed	— 9	50
	R A English	—14	—
12	A Stephen	—10	53
	F J Nathan	—20	57
13	V E Booth	—12	50
	H Cheetham	—13	53
14	R W Playfair	— 9	50
	W L Harvey	—10	49

DUFFER-GOLF.

The advent of the season this year has been marked by an outburst of querulousness on the subject of golf in the daily press and magazines, and a number of inquiries have been set on foot which one would think might be quietly left for the event to settle. There seems to be (says a writer in the *Globe*) quite a number of individuals to whom the popularity of the game offers matter of offence. They appear not to be able to contemplate with equanimity the sight of a man with a golfing jacket ; his evident delight in the pastime increases their irritability , while his conversation on the subject is described as one of the minor evils of life. When from fair lips at the dinner-table comes the remark :—"They lay dead at the last hole for a half, but we laid them a stimie and won," they sniff with the nose, these detractors, and call it

"GOLD CHATTER."

By-and-by they boil over into print, and one is confronted with the idiotic inquiry, "Is golf worth playing : by a duffer ?" Very evidently it is for the duffer to say. A duffer and a foozler can make a very entertaining match. For the duffer to hole out in ten while the foozler requires eleven is a gratifying achievement—to the duffer ; but if he put his question to the normal five stroke man : "Is golf worth playing by a duffer ?" the answer would probably be, "Decidedly not." Incapacity to play a game is surely a sufficient reason for not pursuing it, if one must found practice upon reasons. Incapacity would be deemed a bar to standing for the Speakership, for instance, or commanding the fleet. At cricket it would be rewarded by spread-eagled stumps the first ball. Unfortunately, at golf,

YOUR DUFFER

is permitted, in company of the foozler, to cut up the turf with a mashie (duffers always use mashies) with his ten strokes to a four-hole, to strew the course in so doing with bad lies, to keep back better players, and generally to make himself a nuisance. A man who can do all this is naturally dead to the comical aspect of his own question whether golf is worth playing—by a duffer. Another favourite query is whether golf is and old man's game. Well, old men may play golf, just as the duffer does, but the question could only be asked by one who has never seen high-class golf. That bunker 150 yards distant, into which the duffer will probably play with his third shot—with the mashie, will not only be cleared from the tee by Mr. John Ball or Douglas Rolland, but cleared at its most favourable place, and neither the old man nor the duffer can do that, and that alone is golf, properly so called. Can it be the contemplation of Old Tom that has suggested this

MOST FATUOUS OF QUERIES ?

Blessings on his hoary head, even Old Tom, with his seventy-four years, can give the suburban scratch man a third, and run him close. "I'm notable to drive so far as I used to do," he will say, but you will find him only a few yards, if at all, behind your best drives ; and when it comes to the bunkers you will own a superior. Why does some skilful artist not paint him, as he stands with that pathetic half-stoop before the bunkers at the second hole on the left-hand course at St. Andrews iron in hand, gauging the distance for a moment, his blue eye glinting keenly at the flag, ere, with scarce diminished skill, he clears the sand-golfs, and lays his ball at puttable distance on the green ? Yes, golf is an old man's game for Old Tom Morris and some few like him ; but heaven preserve us from the prolongation of the

DUFFERS RIDICULOUS INEPTITUDES

into old age. Yet, if he must play golf, let him take a word of advice. If he will start out with a cleek, and a cleek only ; drive, dig, and put out with it, he will do better—that is, he will probably hole in eight strokes where before he took ten. This will not be golf, but he will beat his friend foozler with his whole stack of clubs ; and every time foozler calls for the mashie he may grin, and safely reckon on another stroke up his sleeve. Let him eschew the queenly driver, the forcible brassy, the coy lofter, and shut his eyes to the temptations of that deceitful braggart, the driving-mashie. The question whether golf is

A GAME FOR BOYS

and likely to supplant cricket, has been answered by history. Scotch boys, whose instinct for game does not greatly differ from that of English boys, do not take to it till cricket and football days are over. There are exceptions, and no finer sight can be imagined than that of two Loretto lads. with nothing on them but a sweater drawers, and a pair of boots, laying all their exuberant force into the drive at the first tee at Musselburgh. That was Mr Laidlay's school, and at eighteen he could drive with the best of them. Cricket and golf have nothing in common except that they are trials of skill and power, appealing to British instincts in the same way under different forms.

ONE AMUSING OBJECTION TO GOLF

is that is an unsociable game, because you are out of sight of your opponent half the game. That is the case of our friends duffer and the foozler again. It is perhaps as well they should be apart. The contemplation of each other's efforts could scarcely adds to the gaiety of the game, considered as golf. As a funny thing it would take high rank. When Taylor and Kirkcaldy play, however, they are pretty close together too close for the nerves sometimes. On the whole it seems probable that golf has come to stay. The reason of its popularity is not far to seek. The fact supplies its own proof. It is really a foolish thing for an individual here and there to seek to persuade a mass of people who like a healthy game, that there are no reasons why they should do so. The absurdity of such an attempt ought to strike a reasonable man. There is

A GOLDEN RULE OF DESTRUCTIVE CRITICISM

which golf will not stand, any more than music or mechanics—namely, to find out what it does not have, and then to assert roundly that it is wanting in that respect. It is said, for instance, that it possesses no element of danger. This objection can easily be met by requesting the party behind to let drive before you are out of distance, or not to wait until you butt out before playing on to the green. The chances against being struck are greatly in your favour, and to those who like a spice of danger this method will suffice. They may reckon safely on their request being always gratified by the players that follow. Another objection is that it is not an interesting game to watch. To a golfer it is precisely the

MOST EXCITING STRUGGLE IMAGINABLE.

There is a ball placed at will on a tiny heap of sand ; there is a man with a club of his own choice ; by an exertion of cunningly-combined skill and strength he strikes the ball as far as he can in a given direction. The combination of skill and strength required to send this ball 200 yards is so fine that the slightest misapplication of either infallibly effects the result. After this first stroke the players must submit to the luck of the ball's position on the turf ; and it is here that the duffer, or outsider, can really never truly appreciate the skill applied. Only considerable acquaintance with high-class players reveals the amount of knowledge and observation they bring to bear on the driving of

A BAD-LYING BALL.

The duffer, foozler, and critical detractor think that brute force and a special club accomplish the object. They do not ; the "patents" were all made for duffer. The co-ordination of eye and muscle at golf is called for in as high a dregree as at billiards or cricket. It is a chief virtue of cricket that it ruthlessly obliterates the duffer. The pity is that at golf, as at billiards he can go through an absurd series of actions which bear a faint resemblance to the proper technique of the game, and call them by its name ; he and foozler may even make a match and claim the courtesy of the green. Why he should write about it remains a profound mystery.

A SERIOUS fire broke out at the offices of the *New York World*. The conflagration was extinguished with difficulty. The *World* appeared the following morning without any advertisements, this being unexampled in the history of the American daily press.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

PRISONER SENTENCED TO DEATH.

YESTERDAY, at an adjourned sitting of the Fourth Criminal Sessions, Mr. Justice Starling and a Special Jury concluded the hearing of the case in which Francis Xavier Fonseca, a Portuguese, was charged with having, on the 17th May last, in Bombay, committed the murder of one Anacleto Duarte by administering to him a pill of strychnine poison. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, Advocate-General, with Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown ; and Mr. Russell, instructed by Mr. Hemming, represented the prisoner.

MR. RUSSELL'S ADDRESS CONTINUED.

Mr. Russell, in continuing his address to the jury, on behalf of the prisoner, referred to the letters written by Mrs. Duarte to the Insurance Company, putting forth her claim for the policy moneys and to the reply given by the company. It was a most striking and extraordinary fact that there was no mention whatever in the letter written by Mrs. Duarte of any suspicion with regard to the mode and manner in which Duarte met his death. The learned counsel put it to the jury whether, if the deceased had made a statement to his wife at the time of his death, which was alleged to have been made by him, would not Mrs. Duarte have alluded to it in her letter ? If the jury, therefore, did not believe the evidence of Mrs. Duarte on that point, the superstructure which was raised on such a statement that the deceased complained about the bitterness in his mouth, and that a pill together with a glass of rum had been given to him, fell to the ground. It was proved in evidence that the family were at the time in great need of money, and that a sum of ten thousand rupees would be of great use to them, and they had every inducement, therefore, to upset the assignment. The learned counsel then dwelt on the question of the time within which Duarte died. The evidence before the coroner and the magistrate showed that the period within which Duarte died had been compressed into a very limited time, which was extended into an hour or "within an hour" in this court. Pointing out the discrepancies between the evidence given by witnesses before the coroner and this court, Mr. Russell said that the ayah spoke of the body being arched in the back and of other symptoms, and had improved upon the evidence given before the coroner, where she only said that the body became as stiff as a piece of wood. He was perfectly justified, under the circumstances, to say that the several witnesses were not speaking the truth as to what happened at the time. They gave the jury detailed gestures and representations of gestures which were alleged to have taken place, but they were more the creations of their own imagination than facts. The learned counsel did not wish to insinuate that Mr. Brewin had asked those witnesses to make such statements ; but the matter was talked over by the women among themselves, and reading the evidence in the papers, and having conversations on the same with subordinate members of the police and the outside public, they were led to believe that the evidence given before coroner and the magistrate was insufficient to show that the man had died by strychnia poison, and they would, therefore, naturally be induced to say things which would fit in with the theory first started. It was not necessarily an invention, but an after-thought, there being some suggestive mind or minds at the back to indicate what evidence they should give. Imagination ran so strong with the women that they were induced to start with stories which were founded upon the statement made by Mrs. Duarte. The learned counsel was of opinion, and, he ventured to say, the jury would agree with him, that Duarte died from natural causes, his own family doctor, Dr. Fereira, having deposed that the deceased had been suffering from anæmia, albuminaria, and valvular disease of the heart, and Dr. Hyam having stated that he had treated the deceased only a short time ago for fever and cough. Death was probably caused by exertion made by the deceased in having rapidly walked home, after having had liquor, in the sun, and been suffering only of late from an attack of fever. The conduct of the accused was not inconsistent with the conduct of an innocent man, simply because he did not attend the funeral of Duarte. He did not attend it because in the first place he was not invited, and that Mrs. Duarte herself said that she did not like to see her husband in the company of the accused, and that Diago Duarte also did not ask him to be present on the occasion.

THE INSURANCE POLICY.

The learned counsel then proceeded to discuss the evidence of Mr. Ellis and Gordhandas, who had said that, on the 22nd May, the prisoner said that he had not advanced any monies to the deceased. He asked if the correspondence that took place on the subject was not absolutely inconsistent with the suggestion that the accused said he had not advanced any monies to the deceased, it being the contention of the accused from the very beginning that monies had been advanced. Commenting upon Dr. Fereira's evidence, the learned counsel said it was inconsistent with the probabilities of the case. Speaking about the incident between Mr. Hemming and Dr. Godinho in court, which was complained of by the Advocate-General, Mr. Russell said that what really took place was as follows. The learned Advocate-General, in relating the incident to the court, endeavoured to support Dr. Godinho's statement by saying it was not likely that Mr. Hemming would have spoken to the witness, if that witness had not been a material witness, or who was going to speak to some facts which to Mr. Hemming's mind might be against the interest of the accused. He (Mr. Russell) submitted that after his lordship's ruling, the Advocate-General was not justified in referring to anything that took place between Mr. Hemming and Dr. Godinho. His instructions were that, when the accused was being taken upstairs to the court, Mr. Hemming saw that Dr. Godinho, who had a peculiar way of smiling which was ever observed while he was in the witness-box, put on a sardonic smile, and he (Mr. Hemming) thereupon said "it was disgraceful." That was all that took place, and he had referred to the incident, because the Advocate-General had alluded to it. The learned counsel then commented upon the evidence of Dr. Godinho, and observed that it was absolutely false. Mr. Russell then referred to the fact of Dr. Easdon being called by the prosecution, but not examined as their witness.

The Advocate-General objected to any observations being made about Dr. Easdon, who was not examined as a witness.

His lordship also ruled that no observations could be made in respect of Dr. Easdon, about whom he knew nothing.

Mr. Russell contended that he was entitled to remark that Dr. Easdon was called and was sitting in court, but was not examined, and probably because he would not corroborate Dr. Godinho. Proceeding to discuss the evidence, the learned counsel said that it was with perfectly good motive that the accused went round to ask the form to be filled in, and his conduct in that respect was perfectly consistent with his innocence of the offence of murder, and with his claim for the policy monies. After alluding to the pecuniary condition of the accused the learned counsel proceeded to discuss the medical evidence, and while doing so, he remarked that it was very unfair to his client that he should not have been given an opportunity to be present at the exhumation. The defence were entitled to have their letter written to Dr. Barry on the subject of experiments answered.

The Judge : Do you say that Dr Barry ought to have attended the experiments at Mr. Hemming's bungalow ?

Mr. Russell said they were entitled to call Dr. Barry, being the only person available, the prisoner being in poor circumstances and not in a position to engage a chemist. If Dr. Barry had accepted the challenge, they would have proved to a demonstration what had not been proved in this case, whether or not a frog which had been infected by a minimum quantity of strychnia could have died in three minutes. No harm could have been done by Dr. Barry attending the investigation. Speaking about the chatty containing the viscera and the piece of cloth with which it was covered, the learned counsel said that though Dr. Sidney Smith told them that the vessel had been rinsed and cleaned, no one could say what it might have contained, the Government rules on the subject of such receptacles not having been strictly adhered to in the present instance. He put it to the jury whether they were so satisfied with the evidence of Dr. Barry as to come to the conclusion without the possibility of a doubt that strychnia was found in the viscera, and that death was caused by strychnia alleged to have been found in the viscera. Mr. Russell having discussed Dr. Barry's evidence from a scientific point of view, concluded by thanking the jury for giving him an attentive and patient hearing, and asking them to look at the evidence fairly and squarely in the face, and to say that the prisoner was not guilty. If they had any reasonable doubt in their minds, they were bound to give the benefit of the doubt to the prisoner.

THE JUDGE'S SUMMING-UP.

The Judge, in summing up the evidence to the jury, said that the prisoner at the bar was charged with murdering Anacleto Duarte some time in May last. The case had taken a long time, but his lordship did not think that the evidence of witnesses and speeches of counsel were longer than they were justified by the nature of the case. It was a case of circumstantial evidence which could not be compressed in the same small space, as in the case of eye-witnesses. The first thing to prove was that a human being had died, and the next thing was to ascertain how he died. They had also to prove if the deceased died a natural death, and, if not, what was the cause of the death? This being a case of circumstantial evidence, the jury ought to be satisfied beyond any reasonable doubt that the prisoner was the man who administered the pill, and committed the murder. If the jury thought that there was some motive on the part of the prisoner to murder the deceased, they had the threads of evidence in their hands, which would enable them to arrive at a correct conclusion in the matter. Circumstantial evidence was as good as any other evidence, and the passage of the judgment of Lord Cairns read by the Advocate-General the other day summed up very ably the character of such evidence. The jury must not, however, treat circumstantial evidence in the same way as direct evidence, that is to say, they must be satisfied as men of common sense beyond any reasonable doubt that the person who committed the offence was the prisoner. The burden of proof was not shifted, but lay upon the prosecution that the prisoner was the person who caused the death of the deceased. If the jury had any reasonable doubt in their mind as to the death of the deceased being caused by the administration of strychnia they should acquit the prisoner; but if on the other hand they were convinced beyond any reasonable doubt that in the first place the death of the deceased was caused by strychnia poisoning, and secondly that it was the hand of the prisoner that administered the poison, they should convict the prisoner of murder. There was no dispute as to the man's death, which took place on the 17th May last, but there were various suggestions made as to how he came by his death. It was suggested that the prisoner had been suffering from heart and other diseases, and that he had died suddenly from those diseases. His lordship then referred to the various documents in the case, which attributed the death of the deceased to various complaints, among them being fever and cough, and observed that though Dr. Fereira, the family doctor, gave certificate to the effect that the deceased had been suffering about four years ago from heart-disease, the medical officers connected with the Insurance Office did not find the trace of any such disease, nor was it found by Dr. Hyams, who treated him for fever a short time before his death, and that Dr. Sidney Smith and Dr. Barry deposed that the symptoms described by the several witnesses were not consistent with those of heart-disease.

THE CAUSE OF DEATH: STRYCHNIA.

It appeared to his lordship from the evidence that death was not due to natural causes, and the jury would have under the circumstances to consider whether it was due to strychnia poisoning. The evidence of witnesses had been attacked on the ground that it was got-up and manufactured by the police, who had tutored those witnesses. The police did sometimes charge persons wrongfully in order to support their theory, but at the same time the jury must not come to the conclusion that a case was got-up and evidence manufactured by them, unless they had some evidence in the cross-examination of witnesses or the police, or some facts were brought out that there was such tampering of evidence by the police. Such unwarrantable observations were unfair to the police, to witnesses, and to the prisoner at the bar. Unless, therefore, the jury saw in the cross-examination of witnesses that there was an undoubted interference on the part of the police they must treat the police evidence like any other evidence brought before them as *prima facie* evidence intended to be true and honest evidence. His lordship would in the first place leave out all the evidence which might in any way connect the prisoner with the crime, and would deal only with the evidence of symptoms, and that given by the doctors as if the prisoner was not concerned with it. He would then refer to their evidence in order to show how far it implicated the prisoner at the bar. His lordship then read a portion of the evidence of Mrs. Duarte, and in commenting upon the same observed that the statements made by her before the coroner, the magistrate, and the Sessions Court, were not after all dissimilar; and that they substantially agreed one with the other. Speaking to the letters written on behalf of Mrs. Duarte, his lordship said that the signatures were not in the same handwriting, and as the father of Mrs. Duarte managed the matter, she was not responsible for statements made in those letters. The jury were asked by the defence to draw an inference that it was in order to get the ten thousand rupees that the woman so shaped her evidence as to bring home the charge of murder to Fonseca. That was a very serious charge to make. A person would be very willing and anxious to get a sum of ten thousand rupees, but that would not permit of an inference being drawn that he or she would go to the extent of perjuring and making a false charge, and that, too, of murder against a fellow human being. Passing on to the evidence of the next witness, the ayah, his lordship said her attention was not drawn to the arms of the deceased, but she said the body was spasmodically drawn. She was sent to call Mrs. Tanner, who said she was called about 10 o'clock. It was for the jury to say whether that was carried by the time mentioned by the other witnesses. Before the coroner the witness said that the deceased had convulsions. Before the magistrate she gave nearly the same account with a few variations. Then her attention was directed to her master's death. She said nothing about the details, for instance being sent to fetch lemonade; but it did not follow that she was not stating the truth. His lordship next read and commented upon the evidence of the other female witnesses. There was a slight contradiction in the evidence of Mrs. Tanner, who said that the ayah was present when she arrived. The ayah was not present at the time. It was for the jury to consider whether the evidence agreed with that of the other witnesses, or whether it disagreed so as to lead to a suspicion of its having been tampered with. There was no suggestion in cross-examination to show that the witness had been meddled with by the police. Referring to Diago Duarte's evidence, his lordship said it appeared that the mention of convulsions properly led the police to make further enquiries, and there was no ground for saying that the police had anything to do with the manufacturing of evidence. The medical evidence told the jury what the symptoms of strychnia poisoning were, and it was for them to consider whether they agreed with the symptoms as described by the witnesses. A further question for the jury was to consider whether the result of the *post mortem* examination agreed with the above evidence.

THE EVIDENCE OF THE CHEMICAL ANALYSER.

His lordship referred to the measures which had been adopted to keep the viscera intact until it reached Dr. Barry, who found therein strychnia poison. The result of the analysis had been attacked on grounds to which his lordship referred at some length, one of them being that some animal alkaloid might have got mixed with the viscera. The jury must judge whether the tests which Dr. Barry had applied were or were not sufficient for the certain detection of strychnia in the viscera. Dr. Barry stated unhesitatingly that there was a grain of strychnia in the deceased's body. If the jury were satisfied with Dr. Barry's analysis, they had to consider whether they could find that strychnia was present in the deceased's body, and whether it was administered by the prisoner. Turning to Hasan Ali's evidence, his lordship said Hasan had been attacked on the ground that he had been several times suspended by the prisoner. The jury were told to consider whether that would be a sufficient ground for presuming that Hashum would turn round upon the prisoner to connect such a serious charge against the prisoner, who owed him about Rs. 250, which would be lost to him by his conviction. The other ground of attack upon him was that he once belonged to the police, and that he had a brother in the police now. His lordship put it to the jury to say whether connection with the police was sufficient to make a man concoct a serious charge. Hashum pointed out the place where the strychnia was kept in Mr. Stephens's stables. He had never before seen the prisoner take medicine from the stables; and there was no evidence to show that poison was ever wanted for the prisoner's horses. The jury had to judge whether they could accept Hashum's evidence under the circumstances. Mrs. Duarte's statement that her husband told her Fonseca had given him a pill and some rum was corroborated by the other female witnesses; and his lordship left it to the jury to determine the value of that corroboration. There was further corroboration in the ayah's statement that Duarte, as he came in that morning, told her he would listen to her advice and not go out with Fonseca again. His lordship said it was quite immaterial whether prisoner lent moneys to the deceased. The important fact was as shown upon the evidence, that prisoner was interested to the extent of Rs. 10,000 in the death of Duarte. His lordship next referred to the evidence relative to the negotiations for the policy on deceased's life. He left it to the jury to consider upon the evidence whether it was the prisoner who administered strychnia to the deceased, and return a verdict accordingly.

The jury retired for consultation, at 3-30 p.m., and on their return into court in twenty minutes, the foreman delivered a unanimous verdict of guilty of murder.

Mr. Russell applied to have a point reserved about the admissibility of certain evidence.

Mr. Justice Starling said he had considered the matter, and he declined to entertain the application.

The prisoner, in answer to the Clerk of the Crown, said I have not done the thing.

His lordship, in passing sentence, said: Prisoner at the bar: By an unanimous verdict of the jury, you have been found guilty of murder after giving the most careful attention to the evidence during the last eight days. All that ought to have been said on your behalf has been said by your counsel, who has very ably conducted your defence. I must say that I thoroughly agree with the verdict of the jury, and it seems to me it has been a most cruel and heartless murder on your part, and I must pass upon you the severest sentence which the law provides. The prisoner was then formally sentenced to death.

MR. HEMMING CHARGED WITH CONTEMPT OF COURT.

The Advocate-General then moved for the committal of Mr. Hemming for contempt of court, in consequence of his having addressed in an improper manner a witness for the prosecution in the murder case immediately before that witness was called.

The Judge: Is this on notice?

Mr. Hemming: I take a preliminary objection to your lordship hearing the matter.

The Judge; What is your objection?

Mr. Hemming said that in a case between Mr. Turner, his partner, and himself, his lordship had granted an order which Mr. Justice Farran had afterwards altered, and ever since he (Mr. Hemming) had felt that his lordship had a strong personal bias against him. He said so in a straightforward and honest manner, and he submitted that he ought not to be called upon to answer the charge before his lordship, and that it would only be fair if he was sent before another judge. It was a serious thing that he should stand in jeopardy of having his professional character attacked. He would not have the opportunity of an appeal, and he could not possibly feel in his mind that he had been dealt with by an impartial judge. He urged this objection with every possible respect for one of her Majesty's judges. He thought it a duty to himself that if there was a possibility of a bias—and he might be wrong in so supposing—he ought to be permitted to go before a judge where that possibility would not arise. He absolutely denied the charge which he was prepared to meet.

His lordship said that he was the judge sitting in sessions, and he was not aware of any other judge who could deal with that matter. Besides that he could tell Mr. Hemming that he had no feeling against him, and never had. When he had matters before him in chambers or in court, he expressed opinions as to the facts which came before him, and that could not be urged as a personal objection. Mr. Hemming was before him in the capacity of a suitor, and he treated him as one of the suitors of that court, and whether he had decided against him or in his favour, it mattered not. This was an entirely different matter, and he could not refuse to take it, simply because Mr. Hemming supposed that he might have some bias against him.

Mr. Hemming then asked that the usual notice of four days might be given him.

The Advocate-General said that Mr. Hemming was utterly mistaken in supposing that any notice was required in the matter of a contempt of court. The reason why the prosecution did not ask for an immediate adjudication of the matter was that they did not wish to prejudice the prisoner in any way. His lordship was the only judge who could deal with the matter.

After some discussion at the suggestion of his lordship, and the Advocate-General agreeing, Mr. Hemming was asked to file an affidavit before 4 o'clock on Saturday, and to provide a copy of the same to the Public Prosecutor, and his lordship fixed the hearing of the matter at 11 o'clock on Monday next.

The Sessions were then adjourned till 11 o'clock, on Monday morning, the 14th inst.

The jury desire to call attention to the great inconvenience occasioned to jurors in consequence of their being required to attend court at 10 o'clock during the Sessions, and beg that for the future the hour may be fixed at 11 o'clock.

The jury feel they do not disregard their public duty in asking that they may be allowed one hour of the business day, from 10 to 11 a.m., to attend to their own concerns, when they readily devote the remaining hours to the duties required of jurors.

(Signed.) S. Gore-Brown (foreman).
J. Hewson.
G. R. Johnstone.
Furdonjee J. Parakh.
G. Lund.
W. T. Lidbetter.
G. F. Horbury.
Pestonjee D. Panday.
C. H. Armstrong.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, Dr. Bhalchandra K. Bhatwadekar in the chair. There were also present: Mr. FitzGibbon; Mr. T. W. Cuffe; the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik; Messrs Fazalbhoy Visram; Abdulla M. Dharamsi; K. M. Shroff; Ibrahim Rahimtulla; Harkisondas Narotumdas; Dr. Cowasji Hormasji; and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

WHO IS LIABLE FOR MAJOR TULLOCH'S HEAVY FEES?

The Committee considered counsel's opinion on the subject of the liability of the Corporation in respect of Major Tulloch's fees for supplying estimates, etc., for silt pits.

The counsel's opinion was as follows:—

Query: Whether by the action of the Municipal Commissioner, whether or not such action was authorised by the Corporation or by the Standing Committee, the Municipal Corporation are in law committed to the payment of the fees which may be found due to Major Tulloch for the plans and estimates prepared by him in the matter of the proposed silt pits at Love Grove pumping station, and to advise generally?

Opinion: Where a Corporation is created and its constitution is embodied in an Act of the legislature and limits are imposed on the authority of the officers of the Corporation by its constitution, all persons dealing with the agents of the Corporation must be deemed to have notice of the limits set to their authority.—Pollock on Contract, p. 121. Major Tulloch must be taken to have known that the Commissioner had no power to agree with him, expressly or impliedly, to bind the Corporation to a payment in respect of work done by him beyond statutory limit. I am of opinion that the Corporation are not bound legally. I see no evidence of rectification which is in law equivalent to a previous authority. I also think that section 70 is imperative, and that the absence of a contract in writing under the seal of the Corporation is fatal to the claim of Major Tulloch (See Hunt *vs.* the Wimbledon Local Board, L. R. 4, C. P. Division, p. 48, a case very much on all fours with the present one, assuming a verbal order by the Corporation.) That case, I think, also shows that Major Tulloch could not succeed on the ground that he was suing on an executed consideration, and that the Corporation had enjoyed the benefit of his work. I am of opinion that in either case put in the question the claim of Major Tulloch cannot be enforced against the Corporation in court. (See also Young *vs.* the Mayor of Leamington, 8 App. Co., p. 517.) The case of Eaton *vs.* Basker, 7 Q. B. Division, p. 529, I don't think is applicable to the present case as the parties here must have contemplated that the value of the work was to be more than Rs. 500.

October 2nd, 1895. (Sd.) J. D. Inverarity.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla said that the Committee had resolved on the 26th of June last to request the Acting Commissioner to write to Mr. Acworth for an explanation in regard to the claim of Major Tulloch. He wished to know whether any reply had been received from Mr. Acworth?

The Acting Commissioner replied that no letter was written to Mr. Acworth asking for an explanation of the subject.

The Chairman suggested that it would be better to simply record counsel's opinion.

Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram proposed that counsel's opinion be forwarded to Mr. Acworth with a request to him to send an explanation.

The Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal, Dr. Cowasjee, and Mr. Shroff saw no necessity for sending counsel's opinion to Mr. Acworth since no claim was officially before them. Major Tulloch had simply written to Mr. Acworth that he would claim £750.

The Chairman said that as no claim was pressed, it would be better for them to do nothing at this stage, but to simply record the legal opinion.

Mr. FitzGibbon then proposed, and it was carried by a large majority, that counsel's opinion be recorded.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

VISIT OF A PERSIAN GUNBOAT.

The Persian gunboat Persepolis, under the command of Captain T. Sterzel, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Bushire, with Ahmedkhan, Persian Admiral, on board. For the last two months she has been stationed at the above port, and has come to Bombay to be docked for repairs, and will remain here for about two months and a-half. She possesses seven guns, and has a complement of sixty-two men all told. She experienced during the voyage fine weather and south-west swell.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP —Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.,

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The question of the accommodation to be allowed to the Lieutenant-Generals of the four commands having been considered by the Government of India, it has been decided to allow one double saloon first-class carriage, as formerly allowed to the Commanders-in-Chief, Madras and Bombay, and when they are accompained by their staff, a first-class compartment for four officers or less, and a first-class carriage for more than four officers shall be allowed. It has also been decided to allow Lieutenant-Generals commanding, double the amount of baggage allowed to a General commanding a first-class district when on the line of march.

Major Goodwyn, Superintendent of Instruction, Madras Corps of Sappers, has been granted two years' extension of tenure of command.

The investiture of the Raja of Chhatarpur in Bundelkhand with the title of Maharaja will take place on the 8th November, when the Political Agent in Bundelkhand holds a darbar at Chhatarpur for that purpose.

Some weeks ago, writes the *Pioneer*, we suggested that for various reasons it would be preferable that the new Hyderabad (Deccan) extension railway should be broad-gauge and not metre-gauge. The Government of India, however, have declined to influence the decision of the Nizam's Government, although they have expressed their own opinion in favour of a broad-gauge. The recent breaches in the G. I. P. Railway between Sholapore and Wadi become of considerable importance in the consideration of this question. Such a breach might happen again either in time of famine or of war, when large bodies of troops and baggage might have to be moved with expedition. If at the present moment a broad-gauge extension had been built between Hyderabad and Manmad the whole of the traffic would have passed without break of bulk from the Punjab, the North-West and Calcutta towards the South—an enormous political convenience in the case of emergency. Leaving out of sight the great pecuniary advantage the Nizam's railway system would gain by a divergence of the direct traffic over its lines, the question may be fairly asked whether, what *should* be an imperial railway policy *ought* to be interfered with because an independent Native Government wishes to make a saving of, say, forty lakhs of rupees.

"Poshak," as an arrangement between the Central Provinces and its feudatory states, has distinctly degenerated. Formerly the practice was for an overlord to make presents to his feudatory chiefs in durbar, but for long the equivalent amounts have been drawn from the Central Provinces treasury, and paid to the chiefs in cash. The Chief Commissioner describes this as a "very commercial transaction, opposed to the whole spirit and significance of the custom," and adds that even the cash payments fell into arrears. For the future these sums will, whenever possible, take the form of a personal present, and be handed to the feudatory chiefs in durbar, or when the chiefs visit the Political Agent.

Colonel Woodthorpe, had recently a curious experience in connection with the India Dead Letter Office. In 1885 Colonel (now Sir William) Lockhart's party were in Chitral at the same time as Colonel (now Sir West) Ridgeway was on the Russo-Afghan Boundary Commission. To the former was attached Colonel Woodthorpe, and to the latter Colonel (then Major) Holdich as Survey Officer. It occurred to the party in Chitral to try the experiment of sending a dak across country to the Mission in Kabul, and Colonel Woodthorpe took the opportunity to address a letter to Major Holdich. The letter was dated "Chitral, November 9th, 1885," and was addressed to "Major Holdich, in charge Survey, Boundary Commission." In the circumstances it was little wonder that the letter miscarried: but the odd thing is that it was presented at Simla in May, 1895, or nearly ten years after the date on which it was entrusted to the dak runner in Chitral. By this time Major Holdich, had long been Colonel Holdich, and was just about to start with General Gerard for the Pamirs. Not recognising the signature on the envelope, and puzzled no doubt by the terms of the address, which he could hardly be expected to connect with the Commission of ten years before, Colonel Holdich refused the letter, and it was ultimately retured *via* the Lahore Dead Letter Office to the writer. There is no indication whatever as to where the letter was hidden for ten years, but as it is still in a state of good preservation it must have been laid up most of the time, and the probability is that it had been kept in some village of Chitral or Kafiristan until the recent operations when the villagers produced it and handed it over without saying whence it came or how long it had been retained.

The Sardars and Chiefs of the Deccan think the Lahore paper would do well to ponder carefully over the advice Lord Sandhurst gave them a few days ago when investing the Raja of Kolhapur with the decoration of G. C. S. I. The three matters which His Excellency sought to recommend to his audience, were—elementary education of both boys and girls, promotion of medical relief on an extensive scale in places where it has not yet reached, and the sort of treament that should be dealt out to criminals. While appreciating what has been already done in the Presidency on behalf of education, his Excellency warmly advocated the importance of making elementary instruction available for the lowest classes whose ignorance and helplessness is a bar to good government. The necessity of educating girls, Lord Sandhurst particularly emphasised. In ancient days the rulers and law-givers of India did not ignore the education of women, and the present prejudices against it will disappear only when the natural leaders of the people exert their influence in favour of the good cause.

The Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 28th September, 1895, were for passengers, &c., Rs.88,527, and for goods, etc., Rs. 1,11,516, other earnings (estimated) Rs. 8,500, making altogether Rs. 2,08,543 (includes K. G. F. Ry. Rs. 3,339), or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 245-5-6. During the corresponding week in 1894, the receipts were Rs. 210,463 7-5 or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 250-8-10.

The Central Provinces season reports for last week are summarised in the following:—General Remarks.—Weather continues clear and warm with slight falls of rain. More rain is very much needed for rice crops which are suffering. Prospects of other autumn crops continue favourable, and winter sowings are in progress in several districts. Prices stationary.

The recent ruling of the Allahabad High Court, authoritatively decides a point of very considerable importance to municipalities. A municipality is empowered by law to make rules prohibiting certain acts and omissions, and already these rules may be punished by a fine extending to Rs. 50 and when the breach is a continuing one, a further daily fine up to Rs. 5 may be imposed as long as the breach continues. One of these rules in the Allahabad Municipality prohibits the building or altering of any structure abutting on to a public road or thoroughfare, without the previous sanction in writing of the Board. Unhappily the rule is not well worded. It runs: "The beginning to build, make or alter any structure, &c." But suppose a building is erected abutting a public road without the sanction of the Board, what redress has the Board? As the rule runs the offence is the beginning to build and not the beginning, continuing, and completing. Consequently it cannot be said to be a continuing breach. On the other hand there is no power under the Municipal Act to order the removal of the building. All that can be done is the infliction of a paltry fine of Rs. 50. It is little use making rules if they can be set at defiance with prectical impunity.

The Continental Company for electrical undertakings in Nurnburg has made a plan for a flying electrical railway between Leipzig and Halle. At first single coaches will follow each other at brief periods. The common express trains take full thirty-five minutes between the two towns. The electric flying-line (suspended coaches) will take from fifteen to twenty minutes. This kind of conveyance is specially safe and speedy.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT VICTORIA.

The Indian Troop Service Transport Victoria, under the command of Captain W. D. G. Worcester, will sail to-day, with 7th Hussars consisting of 20 officers, 3 ladies, and 4 children, 525 non-commissioned officers and men, 20 women, and 39 children, for Natal, and details consisting of 24 officers, 7 ladies, and 4 children, 555 non-commissioned officers and men, 25 women, and 57 children, for England. In all 44 officers, 10 ladies, and 8 children, 1,080 men, 45 women, and 96 children. At Natal the Victoria will embark its 3rd Dragoon Guards and convey them home. The following is the list of officers:—

Surgn-Col B M Blinnerhassett, A M Staff
Lieut-Col H Paget, 7th Hussars
Major and Mrs H M Ridley, 7th Hussars
Major G A P Evans, 7th Hussars
Surgn-Major G F A, A M Staff
Major and Mrs H C Dunlop, R A
Surgn-Capt and Mrs J W Bullen and two boys, A M Staff
Capt G V Danglish, East Kent Regt
Capt H W Allen, I S Corps
Capt G A L Carew, 7th Hussars
Capt J S Nicholson, 7th Hussars
Capt and Mrs C B FitzHenry and two boys, 7th Hussars
Capt G W Massey, R I Rifles
Capt B R Liebert, 7th Hussar
Capt L G N Eales, East Kent Regt
Capt J A Gwnne, R W Fus
Lieut R M Poore, 7th Hussars
Lieut R G Brooke, 7th Hussars
Lieut D H Drake-Brockman, I S Corps
Lieut E W A Firth, I S Corps
Lieut and Rdg Mr and Mrs H Dibbie and three children, 7th Hussars
Vety-Lieut T E W Lewis, A V Dept
Lieut and Adjt Hon J G Beresford, 7th Hussars
Lieut E V Martin, I S Corps
Lieut C J Bennett, R A
Lieut J C Sherer, I S Corps
Lieut G S Carey, R I Rifles
Lieut F L Prothero, Welsh Regt
Lieut V R Pigott, Cheshire Regt
Lieut E E Blaine, R Scots Fus
Lieut C E G Norton, 7th Hussars
Lieut H B Dalgety, 7th Hussars
Lieut H Fieldew, 7th Hussars
Lieut W H Trevor, East Kent Regt
Surgn-Lieut A W S Russel, I M S
Lieut A Ducat, D C L Infantry
Lieut C H Duke, Retired List
2nd-Lieut C H Rankin, 7th Hussars
2nd-Lieut A T A Imbert-Ferry, 7th Hussars
2nd-Lieut Hon C B Fulke-Greville, 7th Hussars
2nd-Lieut H A Johnstone, 7th Hussars
2nd-Lieut J H E Holford, 7th Hussars
2nd-Lieut H SIH Prince A.G. of Teck, 7th Hussars
2nd Lieut L Rawstorne, 7th Hussars
Wife of Capt E P Johnstone and child, R E
Widow of late Capt Gavin and child, I S Corps
Miss Fisher, Sister-in-law of Capt Leslie, I S Corps
Wife of Qr Mr W G Judge and child, York L I

MILITARY NEWS.

Veterinary-Captain Raymond is posted to Poona from Bareilly.

Lieutenant G. T. Scott, Military Works Department, is posted to the Punjab Command.

Captain H. G. C. Swayne, Royal Engineers, embarks in December next for duty in India.

The 12th B. I. left Nowshera on the 3rd instant, and will arrive at Bareilly on the 7th idem.

Captain M. B. Baugh, 3rd Bombay Infantry, is appointed Commandant, Fort Asirgarh.

Second-Lieutenant P. C. Grover, Shropshire Light Infantry, has been removed to the 1st Battalion.

Captain T. E. O'Leary on return from field service has resumed the duties of Inspector of Army Signalling.

Veterinary-Lieutenant Carr on arrival from England is posted to the Bengal Command, and ordered to Meerut for duty.

An exchange has been sanctioned between Lieutenant C. F. G. Washington, 64th Field Battery, and Lieutenant H. S. Browing, 9th Field Battery R. A.

Surgeon-Majors J. H. A. Rhodes, M. W. O. Keefe, A. Peterkin, and Surgeon Lieutenant J. B. Anderson, Medical Staff, have been nominated for duty in India.

Captain R. F. Allen, Military Works Department is transferred from the Bengal Command to the Headquarters of the Director General of Military Works.

Of the recently-appointed Surgeon Lieutenants in the Indian Medical Service, Surgeon Lieutenants E. C. Walters, A. Leventon and P. F. Chapman are posted to the Bengal Command.

Major E. T. Sharpe, Middlesex Regiment, and Captain G. F. N. Tinley, 1st Bombay Lancers, have passed the tactical examination for Lieutenant-Colonel and permanent command respectively.

On arrival in India Second-Lieutenants W. K. Russell and E. T. Rich, R. E. are posted to the Bengal Command Military Works, and Lieutenant F. H. C. Burn to the Bengal Sappers and Miners.

Captain W. R. H. Beresford, Welsh Fusiliers, Officiates as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Instruction, *vice* Captain Shadwell, who will be confirmed when Major Renny rejoins the 7th Bengal Cavalry, about the 15th October.

The undermentioned officers appointed to the Unattached List for service in the Indian Staff Corps and posted to the Bengal Command are attached as follows:—Second Lieutenants S. M. Tahourdin, E. C. A. Hughes, and R. Garrett, to 1st Battalion, Scottish Rifles. Second Lieutenants E. E. Forbes, W. L. Dandas and J. A. P. Manson, to 2nd Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment.

The following appointments are sanctioned:—No. 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery.—Lieutenant W. F. T. Corrie, to be officiating Subaltern. No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery.—Lieutenant C. de Sausmarez to be officiating Subaltern. No. 6 (Bombay) Mountain Battery.—Lieutenant E. C. Harington to be officiating Subaltern. 20th (Punjab) Infantry.—Captain W. Giles, 21st Punjab Infantry, to be Second-in-Command; Captain P. G. Walker to be Wing Commander.

THE RECENT MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Since writing to you last about the Presidency cricket match, I have left Bombay for Calcutta, and as this day's post brings me a reply to my letter I hurry on to respond the same.

"J. H. W." does not seem to have perused my letters carefully. I have never said that Mr. Sinclair throws each and every ball. His delivery does not seem to be quite fair, were my words. According to Lord Harris's opinion, a bowler, about whose delivery there is the slightest doubt, ought to be disqualified from the match. Our bowler, Mr. Mody, was disqualified for the same reason, which your correspondent does not seem to remember.

"J. H. W." according to what he admits, is but a student as far as cricket is concerned. Therefore before rushing into print he must wait till he could master the game. As he wants to know what kind of delivery constitutes a throw, and a true ball, please allow me to tell him that no hard-and-fast rule can be laid down for that, but a common "chokra" on the field can show him the difference between a throw and a true ball.—Yours, &c.,

M. M. S.

Calcutta, Oct. 6.

THE LATE MR. FRAMJEE PETIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is highly necessary, especially for the Parsee community, to convene a publicmeeting to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, who during his life-time has done immense good to his own community and the community at large. It stands to reason why a public meeting should not be convened?—Yours, &c.

October 8. A PHILANTHROPIST.

A correspondent writes from Zermatt: A gloom has been cast over the neighbourhood of Zermatt by the death late last night (Sept. 13) of Mme. Seiler, the widow of the well-known proprietor of the original Mountain Inn of Zermatt, and subsequently of the half-dozen hotels which enable the severe beauties of the district to be appreciated every summer by a crowd of visitors. Though Mme. Seiler did not latterly undertake the detailed management of any hotel—delegating these duties mainly to the various members of her family—she was understood to have a potent voice in their control, and was always to be found at the Mont Rose, ready for a chat with an old friend. The interest which her husband always took in the climbing fraternity was maintained by his widow—one member of the family has unhappily to be reckoned amongst the victims of the Matterhorn—and habitues of Zermatt will feel keenly the loss of a link with the old pre-railway days, when the place was a starting point for the conquest of new peaks. Mme. Seiler succumbed to an attack of acute pneumonia, after an illness of only three days.

Mirecourt is (says a Paris correspondent) the centre of the cushion lace and embroidery industry of the Vosges. The five arches of triumph under which the President drove there the other day were decorated with lace embroidery trophies. When the Empress Eugene went to Nancy in 186 to celebrate the anniversary of the annexation of Lorraine to France, she accepted there some presents of beautiful Vosges hand-embroidery and made it fashionable. But since the war we have heard nothing more of a very charming cottage industry which is quite on a line with the Appenzell muslin embroidery. The Vosges lace was also brought into fashion by the Empress. Woollen Vosges lace makes a pretty hemming for stuff dresses.

CALCUTTA STOCKS, SHARES AND TRADE.

The Calcutta commercial correspondent of the "Pioneer" writes:—A boom in exchange, when the Fates so order it, is always entitled to a first place in any commercial report. The week now closing, has, in a marked manner, been one of continuous advancement in the equivalent of the rupee. The market closed here last Wednesday afternoon with some evidence of buoyancy, and on reopening this morning, after a couple of holidays, home advices were such as to favour a further advance. Altogether, the rise to day has been one of five thirty-seconds roughly, and the market closes with somewhat pronounced strength. Rupee paper at home is again the principal factor of strength, Reuter's advices received here this morning being £61-17-6 per Rs. 1,000, while private advices report a marked demand for such security. It is also said that the Bank of England has been the principal buyer within the last day or two; this information, if correct, is of considerable weight. Under the Bank Charter, the directors are allowed a fair latitude in their investments, and hitherto the Bank is generally believed to have shunned rupee paper, owing, doubtless, to the instability of exchange. To find the Bank now engaged in placing a portion of its huge cash reserves in rupee paper, makes it look as if a better feeling exists at home in regard to the stability of the rupee. It may also be taken to mean that the Bank authorities have prior information as to some State measure for such stability. In the "Economist" received last mail, a correspondent draws attention to the comparative cheapness of rupee paper when placed alongside of the sterling loans of the Government of India, and the writer argues that exchange will be more likely to rise than to fall. The letter referred to is only an example of the better feeling existing at home in regard to all silver securities. There is, accordingly, every reason for thinking that the recent rise in exchange has some permanance attaching to it. All this, taken with the near approach of the busy season here, and in Bombay, lends colour to the belief that there is much to justify the rise of the present week. There have been free and full supplies of private bills on the market to-day, so it would appear that export houses are equally alive to the fact that it is to their interests to contract for the sale of their bills before having to face a yet greater advance.

A company to furnish an additional service of inland steamers and flats has been floated, under the name of the Bengal-Assam Steamship Company Limited. The capital is 15 lakhs, with power to increase, but only Rs. 50 per share of Rs. 100 is intended to be called up at present, to provide for a small fleet of 4 steamers and 8 flats with which a beginning will be made. Existing steamer and railway facilities are insufficient to deal with the yearly increasing jute traffic, and there is ample room for the new concern. Country boats during the two past seasons carried over 10½ lakhs of maunds of jute in excess of the quantity carried by inland steamers; there is accordingly in this connection alone a vast field for the substitution of more steamers and flats in place of the primitive style of craft. It follows that in course of time the interior cultivating districts will find employment for the displaced country boats, as there are innumerable creeks and narrow rivers converging on centres like Serajgunge and Naraingunge in which steamers and flats cannot be navigated. The congested condition of the traffic at Goalundo and elsewhere is undoubted, and the new company will to some extent alleviate such a state of affairs. An erroneous idea prevails that the fresh departure will perhaps injure the interests of existing river companies, but this is surely absurd in the face of the daily cry for more carrying facilities in the jute districts. The directors will be Messrs. Robert Steel, S. N. Smellie, Elias S. Gubbay and J. E. D. Ezra, and Messrs Andrew Yule & Co., are the managing agents. The projectors have had the idea of such a company in mind for some considerable time, and everything connected with the construction of the fleet, &c., has been most carefully thought out. A system of towage will be introduced which should very considerably reduce expenditure in wages, fuel and repairs, and will, it is believed, be more efficient than the present style of vessel. Every endeavour will be made to have the fleet ready for work in July next. Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co. as managing agents of the former Inland Flotilla Company, gained considerable and valuable experience not only of the trade but of the deficiencies in the present class of vessel. It is feared in some directions that when the new fleet is on the water there will be a war of rates, but this is most unlikely, as any such effort by the older companies will be futile in extinguishing the fresh concern, for the reason that influential shippers from the jute ports to Calcutta are shareholders and will give their allegiance to the company come what may, while the managing agents alone as secretaries of four jute mills, can influence sufficient work to keep the fleet fully employed in the season. There can be no question as to the vessels having good management and economical working, and as an investment the company is one of excellent promise to the shareholders.

In the money market rates are unchanged; loans on Government paper or bullion are 2 per cent, discounts mostly 3 per cent, and short deposit money 1 per cent.

Considering the continued cheapness that prevails it is worth noting that the Bank of Bengal cash balance, 347 lakhs, as shown in the statement below, is not remarkably large. It is more in Bombay that the acumulation of money becomes striking; the Bank of Bombay balance, 507 lakhs, is almost phenomenally heavy, and gives a percentage to liabilities of 70.

In the jute market, both in loose and baled, a large business has been put through this week. The market opened with balers quoting stronger; and higher advices from home led to business. It is estimated, judging by the freight engagements, that the total exports for October, from here and Chittagong, will reach 700,000 bales. Business done here has been between Rs. 30 and Rs. 30½ for "firsts." Home quotations received this morning are £10-15 London, and £11 Dundee, and at the close prices are strong with an active market. Now that the holiday season is over there should be a steady flow in the trade. There are a few disquieting rumours as to the crop not being up to expectations as regards quantity, but it is not generally thought that this version is to be believed. The exports of bales of jute and cuttings in September were 395,500 against 366,000 in the same month last year. The export of gunnies in September was 48,453 bales, against 45,978 in the previous September. The heaviest September for gunnies was, however, in 1893, when 48,731 bales were exported.

The freight market has taken a downward course for London, and the early steamers booked cargo at 12s. 6d. for dead-weight, 15s. for linseed and 17s. 6d. for jute, but all available space at these prices seems now finished and probably we shall return to the earlier rates of last week. For Dundee a very fair business has been done, the following steamers having fixed at 22s. 6d. s. s. Mira, s. s. Abana, s. s. Pindri; and the steamers previously fixed obtained more cargo at these rates. For Hamburg some business has been done for October and November shipments of 22s. 6d. For Boulogne the s. s. Larnaca obtained a charter at 23s. 9d. for October shipment, and she has done very well. For Italian ports and the Adriatic there is nothing to quote. For Cape there is nothing whatever to report—ships are waiting patiently. Disengaged tonnage in port, 46,000 tons.

So far, the Madagascar campaign, according to a correspondent's estimate, based upon information supplied by the doctors of the expedition and obtained in other ways, has cost the French at least three thousand men. The lack of medical stores is the cause of terrible sufferings, and the condition of the wounded is too terrible for description. The men wounded in the skirmish with the Hovas on the 29th of June were allowed to remain for eight days without medical aid. The column is now advancing upon Antananarivo, and the worst part of the march is yet to come. It is given out that General Duchesne will arrive there before the opening of the French Chambers. But the rainy season, upon which the Hovas are counting, is at hand, and it is believed must prevent the invaders reaching the capital before the spring.

Mr. Jeames de la Pluche, observes a contemporary, has recorded the deliberate opinion that it is not so much the emoluments as the "puckwisits" which constitute the prime attraction of flunkeydom. One almost requires a "puckwisit" hypothesis to explain the cheap rate at which Native States seem to recruit their legal functionaries. We noticed Jhailawar the other day advertising for a polyglot judge, salary rupees 150 rising to rupees 250 "by suitable increments," and now the Nizam's Government, with which we are not accustomed to associate ideas of rigid economy, is advertising for a varied and versatile genius—with "a good knowledge of law," able to "translate freely from English into Urdu and *vice versa*," graduate preferred—as Registrar for the office of the Legal Adviser for the not extravagant sum of 250 Hallisicca rupees a month.

Florilin.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wettooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stop decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Roa London, England.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN LITERARY SOCIETY.

A meeting of this Society was held at the Imperial Institute on Tuesday, Sept. 3 Mr. E. A Cazalet, president, in the chair. Mr. W. Probyn-Nevins read a paper entitled "Why Englishmen misunderstand Russia." The lecturer dwelt on the importance of influencing misguided public opinion in England through the leaders of men, because thought filtrates from above to below, and never from below upwards. It will be found in nine cases out of ten that the stock-in-trade of the English Russian-hater is due to two fallacies: (1) That the Russians are bent on absorbing India and as much of Europe as they can, and that they are perfectly unreliable as friends. (2) That they are sunk in a low superstitious form of Christianity differing only in degree from the paganism of the days of old. To take the religious question first; for English Nonconformists are a powerful body in this country, and they are opposed to Russia strongly on religious grounds, whereas Anglicanism regards the Orthodox Church in a friendly manner, and High Anglicanism desires religious union with the Eastern Church. A common creed causes a fraternity of feeling. The fratricidal wars of religion in Germany between Protestants and Catholics are a proof that for a county to be divided in religious matters is to weaken her political and military strength. In England Nonconformists have till quite recently been strictly attached to one political party, bent on the severance of Church and State. They use the word "persecution" and believe the rulers of Russia and the Orthodox authorities are religiously tyrannical, when in truth they are only politically exercising patriotic wisdom. The Nihilists aid Russian Nonconformists, while they reserve their bitter animosity for the Orthodox Church. With respect to the Russian people, it is absurd to say they are "superstitious" if by the term is meant that there is no real religious life and belief in Orthodox Russia. Each country in Europe has either officially or practically some name given it by the world as regards religion or life. France is "The eldest daughter of the Church" and also "La Belle France" both feminine appelatives, be it observed. England was, in the good old times, "Merry England." What name is given to Russia? What but "Holy Russia?" The mission of Russia is only partly understood by Englishmen. She has a mundane ideal which she will strive to attain, but she also has the mission of spreading the Christian faith while absorbing countries, which she has invariably brought from chaos into order and comparative civilisation. English Nonconformity will never spread Christianity in Asia. Russia can do so. Even if Russian Orthodox belief be as childish as some Englishmen insist, still even so, is not, from their point of view, an imperfect state of Christianity better than Asiatic paganism, or naturalism, or nature-worship in one of its many forms? Now let us consider why Englishmen misunderstand Russia as regards their dread of the absorption of India and the supposed unreliability of her friendship. We do not sufficiently realise that similarity of creed produces fraternity of feeling. We have on the Continent no brothers in religious faith save the very nominal Protestants of Pomerania, while Russians belong to a great Eastern Church, and Servia, Greece, and other adjoining countries or provinces are knit up with Russia by one of the strongest ties which unite human beings—identity or similarity of religious belief. Russia is not a wantonly aggressive power, but she feels her strength. The invasion of India bugbear still exercises a very appreciable influence on English opinion. Let Englishmen act towards Russia in the same manner as we would wish her to act towards us, and we should have no cause to dislike her because we thought she is playing a double game. The strong political colour given to the receptions of Shahs and Shazadas is scarcely wise. Besides, if Russia wished to reach India, it would be by sea and not by land—by the Persian Gulf, not by way of Turkestan. An Anglo-Russian Euphrates valley railway would be the nucleus of a vast Anglo-Russian commercial alliance. In a spirit of fairness, we should give credit to Russia for what she has done when she joined hand in hand with England to crush an adventurer who sought to bring all Europe under his feet. Russia, in old time, had her civilisation, her Christianity, and her Magna Charta in the Code of Jaro law. But a horde of semi-barbarous Tartars, the Turkish race, over-ran the smaller Russia which then existed, and for many a century threw back the progress of civilisation. The struggle of the Russian people against this barbaric horde is worthy of the greatest admiration. Again, it is popularly supposed that Poland has always been tyrannised over by Russia; but Poland in past times was a greater power than Russia, and invaded Russia over and over again. Even so recently as the invasion of Russia by Napoleon I., which ended with the retreat from Moscow, 60,000 Polish troops fought against Russia; and once again religion comes in, for the Roman Pontiffs played Poland against Russia, because they wanted to make Poland a second Ireland against Russia, which held to the Orthodox faith. Russia, with the sword in one hand and the cross in the other, is the only modern representative of the crusading spirit. Such a spirit is worthy of all admiration by the Nonconformists and Liberal thinkers in England, and certainly should not meet with opposition from those who believe in a strong Church, a strong State, a strong army and navy, and monarchy and order, versus communism and chaos. —A discussion followed, in which Dr. John Pollen, the Rev. Arthur Thompson, and Mr. Brayley-Hodgetts took part.—The president returned the thanks of the Society to the lecturer, whose paper was pregnant with thoughtful and suggestive remarks. Great satisfaction was also expressed at the presence of Dr. John Pollen, a member of the committee, who had come on leave from India. If the Anglo-Russian Society had the power to send a representative to Russia in order to cement more friendly relations between both countries, the president was sure that all the members would join with him in selecting Dr. Pollen for that delicate and honourable mission.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th September 1895, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	86,000	1,46,000	4,000	2,36,000
Or per mile of Railway	186	317	9	512
For previous 12 weeks of half-year.	9,86,744	13,93,265	45,229	24,25,238
Total for 13 weeks...	10,72,744	15,39,265	49,229	26,61,238
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	78,312	1,23,326	6,276	2,07,904
Per mile of Ry do.	170	267	14	451
Total to corresponding date do.	10,23,135	13,69,829	74,620	24,72,884

Increase for the week .... Rs. 28,096
Ditto to date.................................. „ 1,88,354.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th September 1895 on 1,673·94 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,18,000	2,05,000	4,000	3,2[illegible],000
Or per mile of Railway	71	122	2	195
For previous 12 weeks of half-year.	14,51,580	21,52,381	61,087	36,71,048
Total for 13 weeks...	15,72,580	23,57,381	68,087	39,98,048
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,10,765	2,59,540	3,649	3,73,954
Per mile of Ry do.	66	155	2	223
Total to corresponding date do.	16,14,381	27,98,270	63,977	44,76,628

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 46,954
Ditto to date................................ „ 4,78,580

The admirers of the poet Victor von Scheffe (best known as the author of "Ekkerhard" and "Der Trompeter von Sackingen") have subscribed for a memorial tablet, which was unveiled at Murzzuschlag in Styria the other day. A Vienna correspondent says: On a background of hemlocks and shrubs a rock bears the tablet, which is of black marble. On the tablet is a portrait medallion in relief of the poet. The reason this spot was chosen was that Scheffel in 1873 stayed for some time in Murzzuschlag, and was so happy there that he dedicated to the place some of his popular rhymes.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a botton." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

WRITERS AND READERS.

Canon Gore's Dissertations on Subjects Connected with the Incarnation, will be published by Mr. John Murray shortly. The volume is a supplementary one to the Canon's, Bampton Lectures, but addressed perhaps to a more strictly theological public. It includes rather a full treatment of the theory and dogma of Transubstantiation.

An important edition of Edgar Allan Poe's works—indeed, the first complete edition—is shortly to be begun here and in America. The text has been carefully revised from the author's manuscripts, and material hitherto inaccessible has been placed at the disposal of the editors. They are Mr. Edmund C. Stedman and Mr. G. E. Woodberry, and they will contribute a memoir, critical notes, and introductions. Messrs. Lawrence and Bullen are the English publishers.

Mr. Scott Elliot, of the Linnean Society, has written a book on the journey he made into Africa for purposes of botanical study. Messrs. Innes are to publish it under the title, A Naturalist in Mid Africa, with illustrations from sketches and photographs by Mr. Scott Elliot. His tour was under the auspices of the Royal Society, and he penetrated to the Mountains of the Moon and Tanganyika. Indeed, he reached parts where no other white man has been, and so his book will have a travel as well as a natural history interest.

Mr. Joel Chandler Harris has prepared a revised edition of his famous book Uncle Remus, which Messrs. Osgood will publish soon. It will have more than a hundred illustrations by Mr. A. B. Frost, to whom, in token of the excellence of these and personal friendship, the author dedicates it. Mr. Chandler Harris has also written a new volume entitled Mr. Rabbit at Home, which will appear this month. This is a sequel to his Little Mr. Thimblefinger, and, like it, will have illustrations by Mr. Oliver Herford.

A translation of an interesting Italian work, The Novellino of Masuccio, is to be published by Messrs. Lawrence and Bullen. This will be the first full translation that has been made into any foreign tongue, and is the work of Mr. W. G. Waters. Masuccio is commonly rated the fourth in order of time of the greater Italian novelists, his forerunners being Boccacio, Sacchetti, and Giovanni. As a delineator of contemporary life and manners he probably stands before any of them. Mr. E. R. Hughes has provided eighteen full-page illustrations for the translation, which will be in two valumes.

Without absolutely giving it a distinctive name, Messrs. Innes intend to start a new series of adventure novels. The first one will be by Mr. Frank Barrett, who entitles it A Set of Rogues, the set consisting of four characters. Mr. Sydney Cowell will illustrate the story, while Mr. John Williamson is to do the same for the second in the series. It is called The Renegade, deals chiefly with the career of Captain Paul Jones, and is written by Mr. James Chalmers. A third volume, a historical tale of the seventeenth century, Mistress Dorothy Marvin, by Mr. J. C. Snaith, has also been arranged for.

One of four new books about to be published by Mr. John Lane is entitled Suppressed Chapters and Other Bookishness, and is by Mr. Robert Bridges, the author of Overheard in Arcady. The greater part of the book consists of imaginary chapters from some popular novels, including of course, Trilby and The Manxman. Two of the other coming works are a volume of poems by E. Nesbit, and Miss Hannah Lynch's long-promised translation from the Spanish of Jose Echegaray's plays, The Great Galeoto and Folly or Saintliness. The fourth volume is The Queen of the Fisher, with decorations and other ornaments designed by Lucien Pissaro and printed by the artist in colours and gold.

Mr. W. E. Tirebuck has selected the great coal strike as a background for his novel, Miss Grace of All Souls, which Mr. Heinemann is to issue at once. The story is a serious attempt to indicate the relationship of the modern man and woman towards the Labour question. To this end Mr. Tirebuck has taken three generations in one household, a grandfather who believes only in the past, a son who holds strong views as to the present, and a grandson who in a sort of way holds the balance between labour and Capital. Miss Grace, who stands for the modern woman, is a vicar's daughter, and by contrast to her one or two types of working-class women are introduced.

No definite plans have yet been made for the preparation of the full and authoritative life of Spurgeon. Several small biographies of him have been published, but these merely indicate the ground which the full one will ultimately cover. Spurgeon had a wide correspondence with some of the most notable men of his time, and extracts from it should be very interesting. Besides his collected sermons on the miracles, one or two volumes relating to Spurgeon are to appear this autumn. There will be a reissue of his book on Doubt, and a new volume of lectures, and Mrs. Spurgeon is writing a second instalment of her history of the well-known Book Fund.

The final volume of the selections from English prose which Mr. Henry Craik edits will appear this autumn. He undertook the series with the object of showing the growth and development of our prose by extracts from the principal writers of all periods. Critical introductions by prominent writers serve as guides to the selections, and each distinct period has a general introduction. The rule observed has been to give only so much of biographical detail as enables one to judge the leading circumstances of an author's life and surroundings and the scope of his work. The series began with Sir John Mandeville and the early English writers, and closes with modern times.

Fiction.—Miss Mary Angela Dickens, the granddaughter of Dickens, has written a one-volume novel Prisoners of Silence, which Messrs. Osgood will publish soon. Two new novels, Lost Chords, by Mr. Arthur Rickett, and For Love of Prue, by Mr. Leslie Keith, are announced by Messrs. Innes. Katharine Tynan has finished a novel, which Messrs. Lawrence and Bullen are to publish, under the title The Way of a Maid. Messrs. Chatto are to publish a novel of the Paris Latin Quarter, by Mr. Robert W. Chambers, who entitles it In the Quarter. Shortly Messrs. White will have ready a single volume novel by Alan St. Aubyn, entitled In the Sweet West Country.

The writer of The Woman Who Wouldn't has borrowed her pseudonym, Lucass Cleeve, from The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith. She might better have gone to another work of fiction—George Mandeville's Husband. No reader of Mr. C. E. Raimond's satire can fail to recognise in her the veritable George Mandeville, alias Mrs. Wilbraham. This is precisely the sort of book that used to set poor Mr. Wilbraham's teeth on edge. Lucas Cleeve has all George Mandeville's half-educated pedantry, all her crudity of manner, all her tactlessness in handling the most delicate of topics. There are times, indeed when one is almost inclined to doubt the writer's sincerity of purpose, and to wonder whether she is not deliberately bidding for a success of scandal. Yet this is no doubt to do her an injustice. Her literary inexpertness is evidently genuine enough. She has set forth to describe a peculiar aberration of feminine character which may exist in these latter days—probably does, indeed—but of which she has not the smallest rational account to give. All she can do is to draw what she imagines a nobly ideal character (called Opalia, to match Mr. Grant Allen's Herminia) and then to make her recalcitrant on principle, not to love, not even to its physical manifestations up to a certain point, but to what she is pleased to call passion. With all her ludicrously sublime and self-righteous pose, she is simply one of the ladies whom a French novelist has recently dissected under the title of Les Demi-Vierges. We need not point out the difficulty of handling such a theme without offence—the subtlety of understanding, the delicacy of tact, that would be indispensably requisite. In Lucas Cleeve understanding and tact are minus quantities, and so, to be frank, are grammar and even spelling. The printer cannot be solely responsible for That is the love I "feign" would give you. When Opalia has explained to her lover her views upon passion. Alan (another homage to the author of The Woman Who Did) writes her a letter which ends playfully with the phrase, I think a High Church curate might do as you wish.

"Wicked boy," she said, as she read his letter, for her horror were curates, and she detested the clergy, with one or two exceptions.

At last there comes a day when Alan calls on her in her inexpensive and poetic chambers in Lincoln's-inn.

Slowly, yet like a being torn asunder with emotion, she laid her hands on his shoulders, opened the lappels of his coat, and kissed his heart. "I love you still," she said, laying her head on his neck. She kissed him on his cheeks and on his hair and under his chin, then on his eyes, and lastly her lips sought his.

The reader will scarcely require further specimens of Lucas Cleeve's style and taste. Alan is, if possible, more shadowy, unrealised than Opalia—they are like a pair of preposterous waxworks—and the book teems with passages which would be ludicrous if they were not nauseous. This is the sort of stuff over which the Philistines cry Aha! and Mrs. Lynn Linton triumphs. If it were really a specimen of the New Fiction it would amply justify the sneers of the reactionists. But no candid critic will class such a production with literature at all.

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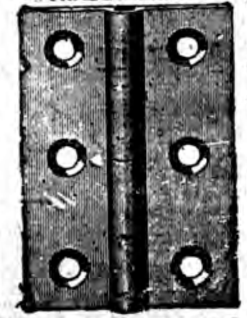

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Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.
DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.
I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.
On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the int se thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life. I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

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WILL SURELY INCREASE THE GROWTH OF HAIR
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Koko for the Hair is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the lustre and freshness of youth, eradicates dandruff, prevents hair from falling, is the most cleanly of all hair preparations, and is perfectly harmless. It is particularly cooling and refreshing, and specially adapted for a hot climate.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 18th, 1888.
I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and Chemical Analysis a sample, purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of Wholesale Druggists, of the preparation known as "Koko for the Hair." I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce "Koko for the Hair" a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
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Apply a very small quantity of Composition to the Harness, with the end of a stiff Brush, then use the other part of the Brush and it will produce a fine Polish which by a light rub with a Soft Cloth will become Brilliant and resist Water. Keep the Box covered.
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FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS & THE AGED.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks :—

The Patent Office, Trade Marks Branch, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

Sir,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries.

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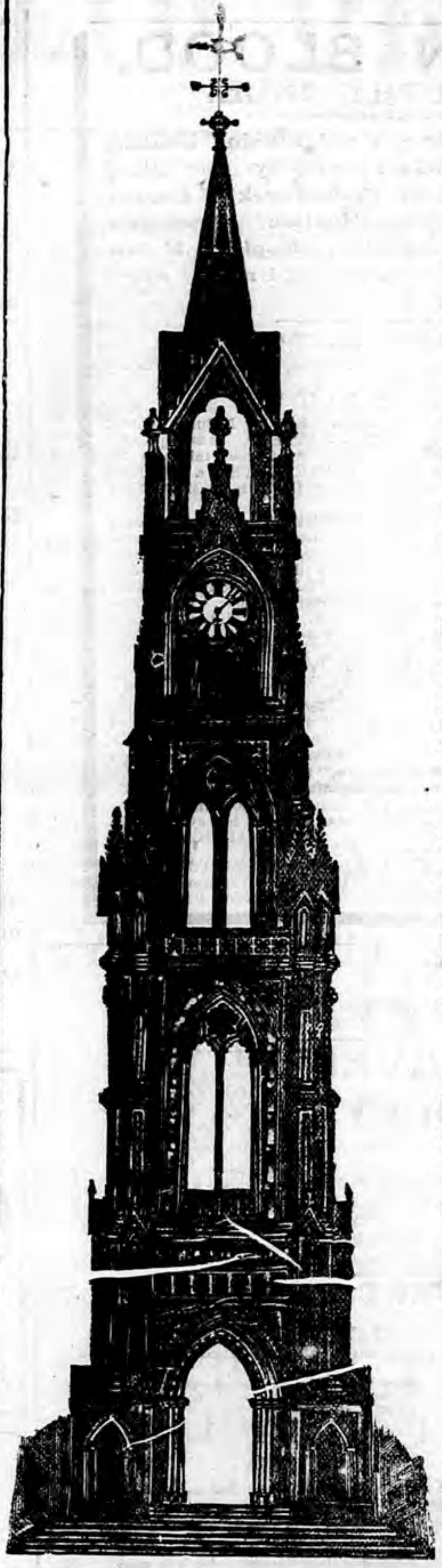
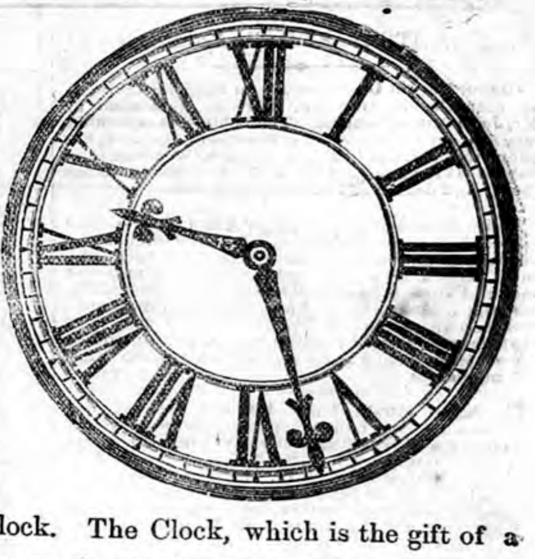
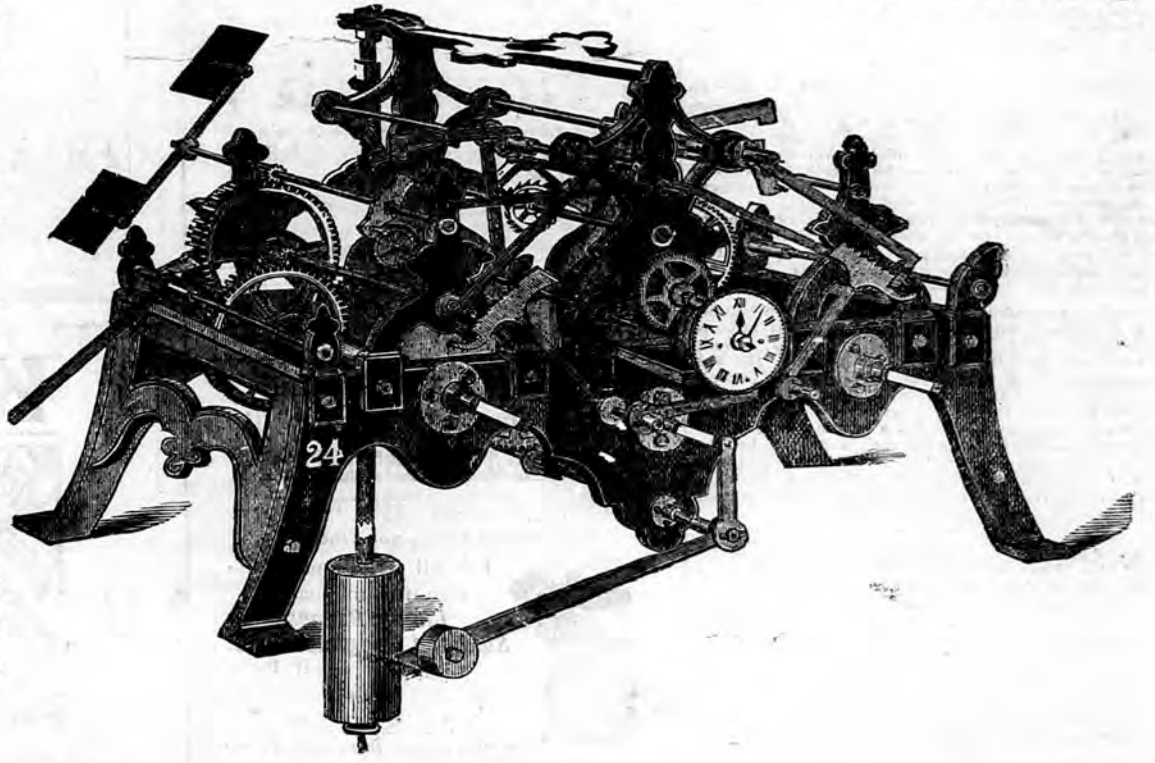


TOWER AND TURRET CLOCKS.



The Illustration illustrates the handsome Clock Tower, erected by the joint subscriptions of the Hindus and Mahomedans of the district of Aligarh, and has been named after the local Collector, Mr. J. H. Harrison, I.C.S. The Tower is a lofty and extremely handsome building in the Gothic Style, built in the main of brick, but with facings of admirably carved stone. The Clock has four opal dials of 6 feet diameter each. There is a dead beat escapement, and all the wheels are of best gun metal. The four sets of gilt hands are balanced inside. The weight of the bells is 9 cwts. 3 qrs. 9 lbs., and the Clock chimes the quarters on two bells, and strikes the hours on a third bell. It is an eight-day Clock. The Clock, which is the gift of a local native magnate, was set up and supplied by ourselves. We have now on hand, for immediate supply, an exactly similar Clock. Every part of which has been manufactured in England. The price is Rs 5,500.

We manufacture Tower Clocks up to any size desired, with one, two or four dials from 3 feet to 20 feet in diameter, which can be illuminated, if required, and made to strike the hours, and chime the quarters on bells up to any weight and calibre. Prices ranging from Rs. 750 to Rs. 10,000.



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2.—Keep about a table-spoonful in all chamber utensils.
3.—Keep a tin for use in every closet.
4.—Sprinkle it over all drains twice a week.
5.—Place about a table-spoonful in all spittoons.
6.—Sprinkle it freely about stables, kennels, cow sheds, pig sties, poultry houses, rabbit hutches, farm yards, market places, factories, urinals, ash bins, &c.
7.—For disinfecting walls, ceilings, cattle trucks and slaughter-houses, make the powder into a wash or milk by admixture with water and apply it in that form.
8.—Use it for scrubbing the floors of hospitals and workhouses, and the decks of ships.

PRICE OF THIS TIN, 1/-

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AGENTS.—London: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—Calcutta: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.